

The Literary Digest

VOL. VIII., No. 20.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1894.

WHOLE NUMBER, 204

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 28 and 20 Astor Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

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PRICE.—Per year, in advance, \$3.00; four months, on trial, \$1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF ANARCHISM.

DR. KARL JEUTSCH, in *Schorer's Familienblatt*, Berlin, seeking for the origin of Anarchism, goes back to medieval history, to the many endeavors of the poor to throw off the yoke of the wealthy, to the social revolutions of early times, and while he does not find the word Anarchism, he contends that the thing, itself, did actually exist. He refers especially to the German War of the Peasants as a notable instance of an organized uprising against the privileged classes; and upon the failure of this war, he bases the rise of absolute monarchy in Europe, which, he says, with its bureaucracy and standing armies made all attempts at a popular rising impossible for nearly three hundred years; then the French Revolution shook this absolutism to its very foundations. Looked upon from this point of view, he continues, Anarchism is nothing but the desire for freedom which vents itself in English Trade-Unionism and German Socialism.

But the struggle of the poor against the rich is often accompanied by the resistance of the individual against the community. Men in whom this individualism is very strongly developed are repulsed by both Trade-Unionism and Socialism, for both systems impose more or less irksome restraint.

The man who first used the word Anarchism for this system was one of the noblest characters of his time, and had nothing in common with rascals of the Ravachol fraternity. His name was Peter



BAKUNIN.

Joseph Proudhon. With Karl Marx, he based his plans for reform upon the supposition that the laborer is robbed by the capitalist. Marx investigated production, and found fault with the arrangements of modern industries, while Proudhon laid the

fault at the door of trade. In his work "*Qu'est-ce la propriété?*" he points out that no one will, of his own free will, give more than he receives in return. The workman, however, gives to the employer more than he receives in wages, forced so to do by our social and political systems. Therefore, the present exchange between the worker and the capitalist is neither free nor just, and the property of the latter is acquired by theft.*

Two Germans, the merchant Hess, and the teacher Grün, further developed the Frenchman's ideas. The rapid advances of invention seemed to them to insure the possibility that a time would come when children could playfully produce everything we need.

The reaction which followed the revolutionary movement during the Forties suppressed Anarchy for a decade. In the Sixties it arose again; the Russian Michael Bakunin organized International Anarchism as opposed to the German Social-Democracy organized by Ferdinand Lassalle. Bakunin condemns the State in every form as a destroyer of personal liberty. His ideal, like Proudhon's, is what Proudhon calls Anarchy, not a wild war of every one against every one else; but perfect liberty with perfect order, every one being useful to the rest of mankind by doing that which pleases himself.

Bakunin's pupil, Sergei Netschajew, went further and began our present-day Anarchism. He intended to revolutionize all the Russian peasantry; he called the robbers to his aid and declared robbery "one of the most honorable modes of life among the Russian people." He busied himself less with dreams of the Utopia of the Anarchists, than with the destruction of our present social system. He is the originator of the "propaganda of action," and recommends violence not only for the removal of obnoxious persons, but also "to show the people what power we possess." Dissenters from the Socialists adopted these views, and International Anarchism came into being. Its first organization was the *Federation Jurassienne* at Geneva, which was composed of Spaniards, Belgians, and French. The German Anarchists acknowledged John Most as their head. He edited the *Freiheit* at Berlin, but was sentenced to state-prison because he asked the people of all countries to follow the example of the Russian Anarchists in murdering Czar Alexander.

In Germany the Socialists have expelled from their ranks all who sympathize with Anarchism.

LIBERALISM, THE MOTHER OF ANARCHY.

THE *Civiltà Cattolica*, Rome, probably the journal which most authoritatively represents the Pope and the views of the Ultramontanists, publishes in its current number a paper, in which the Anarchy of the present time is traced to the disregard of religion and of that which it incidentally claims stands

* Adam Smith expresses himself very much the same way.—ED.



PROUDHON.

for religion—the Church. It says: France in 1793 suffered the overthrow of its rightful Government, and the terrors of the guillotine; and just a hundred years after, this same France is subject to a worse terror, that of dynamite. A hundred years ago, heads were cut off and wars were entered upon through hatred of God and Divine institutions. To-day, we are threatened with the same thing, because men are filled with a hatred of their masters. One hundred years ago, destruction and incendiarism reigned because of the love of the Democracy. Now, slaughter and ruin is perpetrated because of the love of Anarchism. And this is called the *Era of Progress!*

No God, No Master, that is the aim of the Anarchists. Officials, judges, teachers, writers, merchants—they all belong to the ruling classes and all are threatened. Stringent laws have been passed within the last few weeks to regulate the traffic in explosives, and all suspects are closely watched. But the Liberals are unwilling to give up the idea of the liberty of thought, the principle of the Revolution of 1789. And thus, while the practical Anarchists are severely punished, the theoretical Anarchists escape all molestation. The repressive measures of the Governments against the bomb-throwers are praiseworthy, and needful for the safety of the public; but they are insufficient to suppress Anarchist teachings.

The harm done by these teachings is not in the "propaganda of action," but rather in the "propaganda of ideas," and these Anarchist doctrines have originated quite naturally in the same Liberalism, which now essays to combat them with penal code and policeman's club. That the Christian nations now openly repudiate God and Christ is wholly the work of Liberalism. This Liberalism brought about the secularization of Government, and the separation of the Church from the State. With one word: Liberalism has originated the *Non est Deus* idea, by its teaching that a country may be governed without reference to the Lord of Lords.

"We want no God," declared the men of 1789, and they put liberty in the place of the Creator. The motto "*No God, No Master*" is but a natural consequence of this.

It is a ridiculous and yet pitiful sight, this Liberalism, blanched with fear, straining every nerve in the defense of society. What are your lives worth now, gentlemen? Perhaps you will now begin to see that it is impossible to govern a race which, under pretense of giving it greater liberty, has been alienated from God, and whose conscience has been deadened. Behold your work, you bandits, you standard-bearers of moral independence, you educators of generations without God, and abettors of vice!

But we will not reprove you. We only wish to point out that legalized Apostasy must necessarily produce social Anarchy.

BRITAIN'S NEW PREMIER.

Lord Rosebery's Career.

"THE man of the future," were the words used by Mr. Gladstone eight years ago in introducing the then youngest member of his Cabinet to the Liberal Party. The occasion was a mass-meeting at Manchester, on June 25, 1886. The Home-Rule Bill had just been defeated, and a general election was at hand. Lord Rosebery had for a brief time been Foreign Secretary.

Archibald Philip Primrose was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford. While he was still an undergraduate he formed the acquaintance of Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone. His father died in 1851, and the young man had just attained his majority in 1868, and was about to seek a seat in the Commons, when his grandfather died, and he thus became a member of the House of Lords. He at once identified himself with the Liberal Party, which was in a minority in that Chamber. As early as 1871, he was selected by Mr. Gladstone to make the speech seconding the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. In 1874, he was President of the Social-Science Congress at Glasgow. In November, 1878, he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen, succeeding William E. Forster, and, two years later, he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh. Lord Rosebery was the companion of Mr. Gladstone in the famous Midlothian campaign of 1880. In 1881, he was made Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department. He served there less than two years, and then, after more than a year of idleness, was made First Commissioner of Works. In the next Government, however, in 1886, he was promoted to the high office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. His tenure of office was

brief, for the Government was soon defeated on the Home-Rule issue. When the Liberal Party went out of power, he became interested in municipal affairs. He was the first chairman of the London County Council, and by his firm yet conciliatory spirit, and by his unfailing soundness of judgment, succeeded in getting much real good out of that turbulent and often fanatical body. He also paid some attention to literature, and his "Life of Pitt" is to be ranked among the most brilliant biographical and historical works of the time. He contributed largely to the success of the Gladstonian Party at the last general election, and in the Ministry then formed resumed his old place at the Foreign Office, which he has since filled with marked distinction.

His Fitness.

Lord Rosebery is in some ways older than his years; his judgment is singularly sound, he is a very able man of business and an indefatigable worker. But it isn't all work and no play with him by any means; he has sporting blood, as the English say, and they like him all the better for it. That is one of the points in which he differs from Mr. Gladstone. Another is his keen sense of humor. He is a capital debater, which makes it all the greater pity that he is not in the House of Commons. Royalty is fond of him; the men of his own class like him in spite of his avowed belief that the House of Lords needs a radical reforming; he is very popular in Presbyterian Scotland, notwithstanding his learnedness in horseflesh; London has adopted him as one of its special favorites; and the British workingman believes in him as perhaps he believes in no other titled legislator of the day.—*The Courant, Hartford.*

Queen Victoria's choice of Lord Rosebery to succeed Mr. Gladstone as Prime Minister marks the culminating point of a career that presents many striking analogies to that of Pitt, the statesman whose biography constitutes the principal literary achievement of the Earl. The latter differs, however, from the subject of his monograph, as well as from his immediate predecessor in office, in being infinitely more self-contained, less prone to impulse, and less easily influenced by the popular crazes and enthusiasms of the hour. As such, he is pre-eminently fitted to administer the Government of that immense Empire upon which "the sun never sets."—*The Tribune, New York.*

It is, however, a little disquieting to find some of the Tory organs which thus vent their spleen upon Gladstone speaking of Lord Rosebery with almost fulsome praise. This augurs ill. No political party ever fared very well under a leadership which was popular with the opposition.—*The Journal, Boston.*

Lord Rosebery has been a student of contemporary politics in Mr. Gladstone's own school. To the strong English convictions that have come to him with birth and education he joins an appreciation of modern historical development and is in the soundest sense a Liberal without being in any sense a revolutionist. He seems altogether the fittest man to take the party leadership that Gladstone has relinquished, in spite of his misfortune to have been born a lord. He is a man of character and courage, and, along with considerable self-assertion, he has shown tact and judgment.—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

It has been evident for some months that the coming man was Lord Rosebery. He is a consummate politician with a huge fortune, a fine instinct for understanding and using public opinion, and in turning emergencies to profit, as in closing the coal strike and winning the gratitude of the classes and masses. He is but forty-six years old, and his firm hand has been felt in foreign affairs. He is intensely ambitious and laborious.—*The Standard-Union, Brooklyn.*

THE FUTURE OF HOME RULE.

PARLIAMENT reassembled on March 12. In the Queen's Speech, Bills are promised for the abolition of plural voting, registration amendment, disestablishment in Wales and Scotland, local government for Scotland, the equalization of rates in London, exercise of direct control over the liquor-traffic, conciliation in disputes between capital and labor, amendment of the Factory and Mines Act, and amelioration of the evicted tenants in Ireland. No mention of the Home Rule Bill is contained in the speech. But at the meeting of the Liberal leaders on the same day, Lord Rosebery gave definite assurance that Home

Rule would not be abandoned, and that the Irish question would be kept in the foreground as under Mr. Gladstone. The new Premier further declared that the new issue raised by Mr. Gladstone, the reform of the House of Lords, is one with which the present Liberal Government is entirely identified. A Second Chamber constituted like the House of Lords, he said, was an anomaly under democratic suffrage. The veto-power of the Lords is a danger to the Constitution, and the Government will not lose sight of any proper measure looking toward a reform of the anomaly. Sir William Harcourt also spoke, and he seconded the Premier in his promise of earnest furtherance of Home Rule.

The Parnellite faction of the Irish representation in Parliament has issued a manifesto to the Irish people declaring that it has no confidence in Lord Rosebery's Cabinet and charging that the retirement of Mr. Gladstone has its origin only in a scheme to defeat the hopes of the Irish people by the abandonment of Home Rule, or by such a modification of it as can only be regarded as an insult and a mockery. The address concludes as follows: "Insist that the cause of Ireland be kept boldly to the front by those who speak in your behalf, and show the Irish representatives that you will tolerate no miserable compromise with your country's rights for the convenience of either English party; that you regard it nobler in your race and more befitting the dignity and honor of Ireland to continue, if necessary, a bitter struggle with both than to continue to be the scorn of one and the deluded dupes of the other." John Redmond, Timothy Harrington, and Joseph E. Kenny sign the manifesto.



J. E. REDMOND.

The existence of the Ministry depends on the Irish. Gladstone was an enthusiastic advocate of their cause. His heart was wholly in it. No one who succeeds him is likely to take it up so seriously, certainly not Lord Rosebery. His speech in the House of Lords on the Home-Rule Bill showed that the whole Irish question was somewhat of a puzzle to him, if indeed he did not consider it wholly insoluble. The House of Lords is now the main, if not the only, obstacle to Home Rule. There is little doubt that the Bill could be passed again in the Commons without much difficulty. It would be madness for the Irish to interrupt this movement against the Upper House by the overthrow of the Liberal Ministry.—*The Evening Post, New York.*

The Irish members would not hesitate to break away from their allies so soon as they perceived that Home Rule had been eliminated from the Liberal programme. It must not be forgotten that the Irishmen hold the balance of power, and they can defeat the Government at their pleasure, with the aid of the Conservatives. It is then to the benefit of gaining Home Rule that the Irish members will make alliance with that party which will help them to that consummation.—*The News, Syracuse.*

How then, on the question of Home Rule, can the opposition of the House of Lords be broken down? There are two ways. One is the "Civil War" and the "Chapel Bell" way. The other is by making the English people—the English democracy—feel that Home Rule is a condition precedent, so far as Irishmen can possibly make it so, to their own political and social progress.—*United Ireland, Dublin.*

A coalition between the Duke of Devonshire and the new Prime Minister would necessarily be based upon a compromise in which all the substantial concessions would have to come from Lord Rosebery. Over and over again has the Duke of Devonshire declared that he would never consent to give Ireland a separate government of the type formulated in the last Home-Rule Bill, and represented by a Parliament at Dublin. The new Premier must agree to something materially short of Mr. Gladstone's last proposal if he is to win the co-operation of the Duke of Devonshire. But should he openly announce an intention of thus deviating from the Liberal programme, or should he even be suspected of a promise to that effect, he would at once and irreparably lose the confidence of his party and its Irish allies.—*The Sun, New York.*

The Position of the Liberal Party.

The Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, in *The Nineteenth Century*, February, London, writes concerning the prospects of the Liberal Party. Liberals, he says, may look back with reasonable satisfaction to the remarkable session just closed. The party has maintained its unity and accomplished its task. Had a political prophet ventured to predict a year ago the success that has been achieved, he would have been laughed to scorn. While the success has been largely due to Mr. Gladstone, the session has proved that he has colleagues that are fully equal to the conflict with any other politicians in the field. The final struggle, however, will demand all the moral and intellectual force which Liberalism possesses. The fight in which the real issue will be whether the Lords are to wrest from the Commons and the people rights which have been won by centuries of conflict, is yet in the future. The conditions of the struggle will depend on the Lords themselves and on the attitude they take on other questions besides Home Rule. It is uncertain to what extent the country will support them in resisting Home Rule, but it is certain that they will not be allowed to resist British reforms. The House of Lords will have to learn to live at peace with the democracy, or it will not live at all. The contest may be protracted, but the future of the Liberal Party is mainly in its own hands, and will be affected by the extent to which it secures unity. It has foes both at its extreme right and at its extreme left. The Radicals with a distinct Socialist tinge have claimed to speak for the whole party, which is very unfortunate. The Radicals are impatient and exacting, but their plans are hardly ready for immediate adoption. The friends of the Eight-Hours Bill threaten to desert the party, though they would gain nothing and would really commit suicide by helping the reactionists into power. Such a policy spells disaster to the cause of progress. Between Liberals and the Labor Party there need be no antagonism, but the latter cannot demand class legislation. Liberals will secure it whatever is equitable in its platform, though there may be difference of opinion as to what is equitable and what not. With honest purpose on both sides, there should, however, be no division.

Why Did Gladstone Retire?—Nobody knows the real truth. Everybody is guessing. His friends say that his eyesight is poor, and that he cannot endure much mental strain since the injury he received in the campaign of 1892. This is neither pure fiction nor the whole truth. It is an excuse.

Gladstone's enemies say that internal and incurable differences exist in the Cabinet. Some say these arise over the three naval questions: Is it necessary to enlarge the navy at once? Will it be advantageous to unite the Ministry of War and the Ministry of the Navy in one department? Should England recognize Admiral Benham's action before Rio and give it international recognition? Other enemies say the differences arise on the subject of what tactics to pursue against the House of Lords. They also say that he has lost control of his own party, or, rather, the Radical element in it under the leadership of Henry Labouchere. All these explanations seem plausible, but they are not expressions of the whole truth. Gladstone would not resign for such reasons. He has shown that he can reconstruct his Cabinet and carry on the policies of the Government. He has shown that he is able to cut off a part of his followers, and still have enough left to give him the power to rule. There are other reasons for his retirement. Gladstone, himself, tells his friends that his hearing is poor and is growing worse. He fears that he cannot follow the debates. Labouchere wrote recently: "The last half-year has made Gladstone an old man. He can no more handle the questions in so comprehensive a way as twenty years ago." Here is probably the truth. The candle is almost burned out.

"What a pity," some will say. Nay! not so. That's the course of events. Life is no traitor. We are miserable and not able to adjust ourselves readily. The Americans have a phrase: "Nobody is indispensable." At first, that sentence sounds cold; but life teaches us that such is the law. The great men pass away, and we seem perplexed for a moment; but soon, very soon, other men arise and take the vacated places. In the mean time, life has proceeded almost as usual and the departed ones are no longer missed. We can live without Gladstone.—*Nordlyset, New York.*

THE AMENDED TARIFF-BILL.

THE Wilson Bill, as revised by the Democratic members of the Senate Finance Committee and submitted to the full Committee on March 8, is very different from the Bill which passed the House. Wool and lumber are the only important



SENATOR VORHEES, OF INDIANA.

things left on the free-list. Sugar, iron-ore, and coal are put on the dutiable-list. The duty on raw sugar is about one cent a pound; iron-ore is taxed 40 cents a ton; coal, 40 cents a ton; coke, 15 per cent. ad valorem. The duties in many schedules are raised, and lowered in only a few. The date for carrying the Bill into effect is made June 30, instead of June 1. Whiskey is taxed \$1.10 per gallon, and the bonded period is extended from three to eight years. The Income-Tax is retained with unimportant amendments. The sugar-duty, it is estimated, will yield a revenue of \$30,000,000. There is a resolution before the Senate,

introduced by Senator Hill, instructing the Finance Committee to omit the internal and direct taxes newly proposed, and make provision for sufficient revenue by a revision in favor of higher duties. It is more of a Revenue Bill than the House Bill, for, if enacted, it would yield more revenue. It comes nearer to being a constitutional Tariff than the Tariff proposed by the House Bill. Nevertheless, it is a measure not in accord with Democracy. Protection taints it in every schedule.—*The Sun (Dem.)*, New York.

If the Democratic majority in the Senate were equal to the occasion they would waste no time over it, but take up the Wilson Bill, cut off its obnoxious rider, and pass the measure, with such few judicious changes as would receive the prompt concurrence of the House.—*The Herald (Ind.)*, New York.

As it stands, the Bill does not appear by any means certain to raise revenue enough for the needs of the Government, even with the Income-Tax. Its slaughter of many manufacturing industries is more deliberate and more complete, its inconsistent sectionalisms and favoritisms are more absurd, and its surrender to certain monopolies is more abject than Democrats had anticipated.—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

The changes are one and all without excuse. They violate every principle of Tariff-Reform to which the Democratic Party is pledged.—*The Times (Dem.)*, New York.

The Tariff Bill as reported, furnishes more evidence of the faithlessness of the Democratic Party to its pledges. It is a vindication of Republican policy. It is a confession that the Democracy went before the country in 1892 with false issues and with misleading statements.—*Express (Rep.)*, Albany.

It is a measure which differs from the Bill that passed the House mainly in being a still larger concession to the protective principle than even that essentially protective Bill was.—*The Journal (Ind.)*, Providence.

As it now appears, it is the Wilson Bill aggravated by the Confederate Free Traders, and received at particular points under the compulsion



SENATOR VEST, OF MISSOURI.

of the Southern local and special Protectionists.—*The Press (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

The framers of the measure have evidently repudiated the silly shibboleth of the Cleveland Democrats—"free raw materials"—but in fixing duties they have gone just far enough to displease all parties, and leave the industries of the country in the helpless condition which the fear of Democratic administration has placed them.—*The American (Rep.)*, Baltimore.

It would be neither good politics nor good business policy to eliminate the idea of free raw materials from any Bill embodying Tariff-Reform.—*The Globe (Dem.)*, Boston.

Taken as a whole, it is a very satisfactory Bill, and the business interests of the country imperatively demand that the settlement of the Tariff shall not be needlessly delayed for a single day.—*The Times (Ind. Dem.)*, Phila.

It is not all that reformers have desired. But it is a good first step, and its early passage may be expected to start anew the arrested prosperity of the whole land.—*The Sun (Dem.)*, Baltimore.

We do not believe that the average citizen will be disposed to be too sweeping in condemnation of the Senate Committee's work. The changes which have been made in the House Bill are not of a character to which the Democratic Party is committed, nor are they in keeping with the rigid policy of revenue reform for which the Administration stands, but regarded in entirety they must be accepted as a practical vindication of the real principle involved.—*The Eagle (Dem.)*, Brooklyn.

Such compromising as this Senate Bill gives us—such a bold playing off of the interests of the North in favor of certain sections of the South—is little short of scandalous.—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield.

An abominable Bill, a thing of patches and compromises, true to no recognized principles of economics, steeped in intrigue and stained with speculation and jobbery, utterly imbecile in its conception of National needs and wishes, wantonly destructive of American interests, a hideous, misshapen travesty upon legislation—this is the Wilson Bill as it emerges from the Democrats of the Senate Finance Committee.—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Boston.

So far as political effect is concerned, Congress can better afford to pass no Tariff Bill at all than to permit any such sale and delivery of the party as this.—*The Sentinel (Dem.)*, Indianapolis.

This lame and impotent conclusion is due to the machinations of the Democratic "Conservatives," to the "retained" Senators and to those Senators who are using the privileges of the trust committed to them by the people to feather their own nests.—*The Post-Dispatch (Dem.)*, St. Louis.

All that was Democratic in it has been pounded out of recognizable form. It was not an object to be enthusiastic over when it went to the Committee, but upon reappearance it suggests nothing so much as a crazy-quilt fabricated by an epileptic.—*The Times (Dem.)*, Chicago.

There never has been a time



SENATOR JONES, OF NEVADA.



SENATOR MILLS, OF TEXAS.



SENATOR VANCE, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

in the history of legislation in the United States when the weakness of their machinery looked more miserable than in these so-called Tariff-reform debates and revisions. What they ought to do over there is to reform their constitution, their politics, and their politicians before the people can expect their will to be done by their houses of legislation.—*The Empire, Toronto.*

The Ethics of the Tariff Controversy.

Mr. Orrin Leslie Elliott, in *The Overland Monthly*, March, after an elaborate consideration of the arguments of both sides, arrives at the following conclusions:

The Tariff-problem cannot be solved on the old restrictive lines. It is tolerably well understood, at last, that nations are not implacable and inveterate conspirators against the industrial welfare of other nations; and the complexity of international industrial relations may well stagger the faith of the most devout believer in protective gods. The Tariff-problem cannot be solved by the glittering formulas of *laissez-faire*. New definitions of society, new conceptions of national life, above all, new and revolutionary conditions of industrial organization forbid the success of so cheap an expedient. If we could once take our gaze off the Tariff long enough to see the other forces of industrial life, we might get some notion of the fact that it is not so much the importance of tariffs, as their relative unimportance that needs to be emphasized. Nothing can be hoped of a Tariff Bill born of the fine frenzy of abstract speculation or partisan hatred. The question is, after all, one of wearisome details—for expert statisticians and for statesmen. The Wilson Bill "faces right," not because it looks toward ultimate free-trade in obedience to a natural or Divine law which prevents the State from taking concern of the industrial arrangements of society. It "faces right," if at all, because, with better comprehension of economic conditions and truer appreciation of national resources and opportunities, it brings us back to simpler and saner ways, and toward that measure of freedom and responsibility which is the birthright of industry as well as of individuals and nations.

AN INCOME-TAX.

Is it Desirable?

THIS is the question raised by David A. Wells in *The Forum*, New York, March. Theoretically, Mr. Wells takes the stand of those persons who are willing to indorse the underlying principles of an income-tax while, at the same time, they are opposed to the practical application as a means of raising revenue. Accepting human nature as it exists, and taking into consideration the almost universal dislike to pay taxes, he sees many very grave objections to the introduction of an income-tax; first, because it is the very essence of personal taxation, and, second, because its efficient administration involves the use of inquisitorial and arbitrary methods and agencies antagonistic to the principles and maintenance of a free government. This view is supported by a reference to the working of the income-tax in England, France, and Germany, in this country during the war, and also as it exists in the form of a State-tax in Massachusetts.

Again, he argues, a Federal income-tax necessarily involves multiple taxation on one and the same income, person, and property; but our author reserves himself mainly for an assault upon the proposal embodied in the measure under discussion, to exempt all incomes under \$4,000. As in theory, he says, all citizens ought to contribute in proportion to their revenue, to the support of the Government to which they look for protection, the exemption of any can be justified only on the assumption of the non-receipt by the citizen of an income beyond what is necessary to defray the expenses of a moderate living. He specially emphasizes the fact that an income of \$4,000 derived from investment in United States securities would represent a capital sum of \$133,000, and of \$80,000, if drawn from investment in ordinary securities. Such an exemption, he says, finds no precedent in fiscal history. It is unwarranted favoritism to nine-tenths of the well-to-do people of the United States, who are abundantly able to pay any just proportion of the taxes which the Government finds it necessary to levy. Such exemptions of one section are

characterized as acts of flagrant spoliation of the other section. Finally, he argues, the Federal Government, with its available and comparatively untouched sources of revenue, can obtain a revenue sufficient to defray all its ordinary expenditures, including interest on all its debts, and still have a large annual surplus applicable for other purposes.

Reasons in its Favor.

The Hon. Uriel S. Hall, member of Congress from Missouri, defends an income-tax as a corrective to the abuses of the existing Tariff system, under which all the burdens are placed upon consumption—the necessities of life which a man must have or perish; he defends it, further, on the ground that the wealth of the country should bear some of the burthens of taxation. He quotes himself from a statement made in the House of Representatives to the effect that, were he called upon to frame a law that would keep down demagoguery, that would take the last grain of justice from the conglomerate mass of Populistic heresies, it would be an Income-Tax Law. It is, he says, the wealthy classes of the Eastern States who are now opposing the enactment of the Bill, and embarrassing the best friends of a peaceful Government. It is their position that needs defense.

He claims that the greatest safeguard against anarchy in this country is the great agricultural class. They have universally demanded an income-tax—not as a matter of sectionalism, not as a matter of spite, but as one of justice and right; and while he expresses contempt for the alarmist and calamity-hunter, he nevertheless ventures to predict that if this Income-Tax Bill be defeated, one will be passed in the near future that will be wider reaching, and involving far greater danger of injustice toward wealth. At the same time, he thinks the limit of four-thousand-dollar incomes too high; he would have made two thousand five hundred dollars the limit.

France and the Income-Tax.

The question of an income-tax is not confined to the United States but Theodore Stanton in *The North American Review*, New York, March, tells us it is an exceedingly "live topic" in France. Mr. Stanton treats his subject historically, presenting us with a picture as far back as 1296, when the publican turned toward the income, and the tax-payer was required to take his oath on the Bible that his statement was true.

Coming down to more recent times, he tells us that, since the Great Revolution, the spirit of the French *fisc* has always been adverse to an income-tax; but views are changing. It was an important plank in the Radical and Socialist platforms last Summer, for members of the Chamber of Deputies, and even the new President of the Council, in proposing changes in the French fiscal system, expressed the hope that an impost might be levied by which "acquired wealth would be particularly reached."

Nevertheless, the difficulties in the way of imposing an income-tax in France are very great. It is declared to be inconsistent with democratic institutions, and although proposals for its establishment have been frequently brought forward, they have invariably failed. Another reason that a thoroughgoing income-tax does not meet with much favor in France is due to the fact that an impost of this kind, resembling at least the one which prevails in England, does not differ materially from the four main French "direct contributions," which are taxes, not on any particular class of incomes, but on incomes in general. These consist of the land-tax, house-tax, and furniture-tax, and the door-tax and window-tax. But the rate-payer is not subject to an inquisitorial investigation of any kind. All leases have to be registered, and as the rent one pays is a pretty safe guide as to the amount of one's income, the amount of rent paid is taken as the basis for the tax-list of a large portion of the inhabitants of France. It may be called an indirect income-tax.

Thiers was always an ardent supporter of indirect taxation; the late President Grévy was as strongly opposed to it. Thus, says Mr. Stanton, have French statesmen long been divided on the merits of the two systems. But, now that the Republican form of government is firmly established in France, indirect taxation, which falls so heavily on the poor, must, sooner or later, give way to increased direct taxation.

THE COURTS AND STRIKES.

THE House of Representatives has adopted a resolution providing for an investigation of the order of Judge Jenkins, of the Circuit Court at Milwaukee, by which the employees of the Northern Pacific Railroad were prohibited from striking or conspiring to strike. The terms of the order were as follows: "The men are to refrain from combining and conspiring to quit, with or without notice, the service of said receivers with the object and intent of crippling the property in their custody or embarrassing the operation of said railroad, and from so quitting the service of the said receivers, with or without notice, as to cripple the property or to prevent or hinder the operation of said railroad."

Discussing the order, *The Outlook*, New York, says: "State-control of railroads, a few years ago, was regarded as the notion only of a few impracticables; it is now coming practically into effect through judicial decisions by the courts, which are not unreasonably regarded as representing the most conservative instincts and tendencies in the community. The Northern Pacific Railroad having passed into the hands of receivers, Judge Jenkins, of the United States Circuit Court, approved the action of the receivers reducing the wages of the employees seven and one-half per cent., and accompanied this approval with an order restraining the employees from striking. The relations between the corporation—or, in the case of its failure, the receiver—and its employees may be put either upon the basis of free contract or upon that of State-control. But, clearly, the corporation cannot be left to the freedom of contract and the men brought under State-control. If the old basis of free contract be adopted, and the corporation, or the receiver, is to be at liberty to determine, without notice to the men, what wages it will pay, then the men must be at liberty to refuse the wages and quit the service, either singly or in a body; the law can go no further than to prevent their doing it in such a way as to inflict needless damage on the property. If, on the contrary, the new basis of State-control be adopted, and either the rate of wages or other conditions of contract are to be fixed by officers of the law, as by the courts, then both parties must be represented before the tribunal, and the corporation, or receiver, must have no more right to discharge employees, without notice and without cause, than the employees have to leave their employment."

The Evening Post, New York, says: "When a railway is put into the hands of receivers, it is operated by the court. Hence that court is directly responsible, not to the bondholders only, but to the public who use the railway for traveling or shipping. The duties of the company to the States it serves are not changed by the receivership, but become emphasized thereby. Whatever happens, the trains must be kept running. There may be wrongs to be adjusted, or disputes to settle, whether of wages or other things, but this cannot excuse the court from the responsibility of operating the road. It is monstrous that a set of men for some grievance, real or fancied, should quit work at a moment's notice and leave the community helpless. The Northern Pacific, being in the hands of receivers, has brought the fact clearly before the courts and the people. Since the whole matter is yet new to our courts, some way of dealing with the subject equitably to all interests will in time be evolved; but the point to which public attention will be attracted is that a precedent has been established which may be used to prevent senseless concerted strikes hereafter."

The Minneapolis Sentinel says: "The judge defines a strike as quitting plus violence, and that is what he aims to enjoin. But the chiefs of the railway organizations do not admit this definition. Their definition of a strike is that it is merely quitting for the purpose of securing better terms, and that violence has no necessary part in the strike. It is more than probable that the Supreme Court will be called upon to produce a definition before the issue is finally settled. The final decision of the Supreme Court in this case, if it reaches that court, will be of great interest and value as defining the term 'strike' as determining the legal status of the striker and discriminating between strikes which are destructive of life and property and those which are not. The prospective result of the legal agitation of the strike-question is that the violent feature of the strike will eventually be eliminated, and that the peaceful strike will be recognized as a rightful prerogative of workmen, as indeed Judge Jenkins substantially concedes."

A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR NEW YORK.

ACCORDING to the Constitution of the State of New York, adopted in 1846, the question, "Shall there be a Convention to amend and revise the Constitution?" is submitted to the people every twenty years. In 1886, this question was submitted to the people, and was answered in the affirmative by a majority of over 300,000. The Governor being Democratic, however, and the Legislature Republican, it proved impossible for six years to pass a law providing for the actual election of delegates to the proposed Convention. Finally, the law of 1893 was passed and amended at the same session. It provided for a Commission which will meet May 8, 1894, in the Assembly Chamber of the Capitol at Albany, continuing in session there all Summer, or possibly adjourning to Saratoga.

In view of the importance of this approaching Convention, the Editor of *The Review of Reviews* sought an interview with one of the delegates whom he considered especially well-informed, and secured from him his views as to the scope and direction of the Convention's labors. The delegate expressed the opinion that this Convention will have one of the greatest opportunities conceivable to give this State a better general and municipal government, but that any attempt to make partisan capital out of this temporary power will surely react unfavorably on the party of the majority. At the same time, the division of the State into a city State and a rural State, each with three million inhabitants, the former overwhelmingly Democratic, and the latter as overwhelmingly Republican, along with the fact that the two divisions are not equally represented, is calculated to rouse partisan spirit which can be allayed only by placing the apportionment in the hands of a non-partisan Commission. The speaker discouraged any radical changes, if, only, for the reason that the great Conservative forces of the State would unhesitatingly reject the entire work of a Convention committed to any such fundamental change. He did not, however, include the idea of proportional representation, as falling within the meaning of a questionable innovation. He expressed himself as of opinion that one of the most important problems that would come before the Convention would undoubtedly be the creation of the so-called "Greater New York," that is, the welding into one municipality of all the city-half of the State; but, of scarcely less importance, is the Judiciary system of the State, which involves the greatest abuse the Constitutional Convention will be called on to remedy.

Another measure on which the delegate expressed very decided views, was on the necessity of a radical separation of Municipal from National and State elections. Such a measure, he thought, would facilitate uniform legislation for the municipal government of all cities of a given class. In connection with this matter, he thought that the Convention would undoubtedly entertain the modern and approved plan of allowing greatly increased latitude to cities in respect of their public works. Further, the speaker thought that a proposal to increase the number of our legislators and to cut down the number of elective State-officers to three, namely, the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Controller, would be favorably entertained. In the matter of educational reforms, he expressed himself in favor of uniformity in the constitution of local Boards of Education, and in an enlargement of the opportunities of the Board of Regents of the Universities of the State of New York. He advocated, further, the establishment of a School of Forestry, and the extension of the system of agricultural experiment-stations. As regards the Denominational-School question, he expressed the opinion that the Convention would fail to meet the expectations of a vast majority of the best people of New York, if it failed to absolutely prohibit all appropriations of public money, under any pretense, for any institution wholly or partly under the control of any denomination, or, in fact, for any institution not wholly under public authority.

Finally, he said that, in his opinion, the Convention would signally fail to meet the best expectation if it failed to provide most emphatically for civil-service reform, and for real ballot-reform. But he looked for nothing so radical as a change in the franchise by the introduction of an educational test.

ARMED EUROPE.

SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON, BART., contributes to *Blackwood's Magazine*, Edinburgh, February, a sketch of the naval forces of the Great European Powers, including England. His first object is to contrast the relative naval power of the Dual and Triple Alliances, which, he says, are certain to come into collision sooner or later; his second, to consider the naval strength of England, and, lastly, to compare it with the one of those Alliances with which it is most likely to be engaged. The task is not an easy one, owing to differences in classification and rating, but the following estimate by Mr. Laird Clowes is accepted as probably nearest the truth:

	Battle-Ships.	Coast-Defense Vessels.	Armored Cruisers.	Unarmored Cruisers.
I. ENGLAND	45	18	19	113
132				
II. DUAL ALLIANCE.				
France.....	28	25	16	60
Russia.....	17	26	11	14
Totals.....	45	51	27	74
101				
III. TRIPLE ALLIANCE.			Cruisers Armored and Unarmored.	
Germany.....	21	6		34
Italy.....	17	5		26
Austria.....	9	2		12
Totals.....	47	13		72

Assuming that, in all probability, the first great war will be one between the Dual and Triple Alliances, this would involve, in the Mediterranean, a contest between the French Toulon fleet, on the one side, and the Austrian and Italian fleet, on the other. In the North Sea and Baltic, the contest would be between the French Channel fleet in conjunction with the Russian Baltic fleet, and the German fleet.

In the last named, it is accepted as pretty certain that the combined French and Russian fleet would be more than a match for the German; while in the Mediterranean the United Italian and Austrian fleets would be pretty evenly matched with the French Toulon squadron, reinforced as it may be with one or two Russian battle-ships. Still, Sir Archibald Alison thinks that the French will be superior in actual fighting fitness.

Now, from the tables it is evident that if England be drawn into the struggle, she is evenly matched with the Dual Alliance in battle-ships; but the latter has a preponderance, in armed cruisers, of eight vessels, a very unsatisfactory state of matters for England, considering how dependent she is on the maintenance of her commerce.

The distribution of the French and English war-ships actually in commission, or which could be speedily made fit for service, between the Mediterranean, and the Channel and Northern, squadrons, is as follows:

MEDITERRANEAN.			
England.		France.	
Battle-Ships.....	10	Battle-Ships.....	9
Armored Cruisers.....	2	Reserve Squadron Battle-Ships..	8
		Armored Cruisers.....	2
Total.....	12	Total.....	19
CHANNEL AND NORTHERN.			
Battle-Ships.....	3	Battle-Ships.....	1
Coastguard and Port Battle-Ships with Reduced Crews.	9	Reserve Battle-Ships.....	1
Armored Cruisers.....	3	Armored Cruiser.....	1
Total.....	15	Total.....	3

Sir Archibald accepts this condition of things as so far satisfactory that in the event of England being drawn into the strife between the other Great Powers, the English navy would at once give a decisive superiority to the side England might join. He observes, however, that both France and Russia are preparing to spend immense sums upon their navies, and that unless England make an effort to keep pace with them, she will be left hopelessly behind. He says that if England during the next three years construct eight battle-ships and a proportionate number of cruisers, and after that build, each year, one battle-ship, and two cruisers for each battle-ship, and each cruiser built by the Dual Alliance, she will maintain her proper naval position unimpaired; but that nothing short of this will suffice.

Sir Archibald does not venture to predict when the inevitable strife will come; but he compares Europe to a powder-manufactory, which a chance spark may explode at any moment, and he regards the strain as bearing so heavily on the several Powers, that it is barely possible that either Alliance will be able to submit to it much longer without war or disarmament. Of the two alternatives, he regards war as the more probable.

RIDING TWO HORSES.

A CANADIAN correspondent sends us the following information: Sir Oliver Mowat (Liberal), Premier of Province of Ontario, having control of the provincial liquor licenses, has always received the support of the liquor interest. In fact, it would be unwise for the liquor men to oppose him. Sir Oliver calls himself a Prohibitionist, but has always claimed that it was not in his power to grant Prohibition. He has the power to restrict or extend the number of licenses, but he holds that further restriction would not be in the interest of temperance. Of course, Sir Oliver's views are highly appreciated by the liquor people; however, the temperance people of both parties (Liberal and Conservative) have from time to time brought pressure to bear to have him introduce a prohibitory measure or exercise to the full the power he possessed to curtail the sale of liquor. To shake off the irrepressible Prohibitionists he agreed to submit the question of Prohibition to the people, and if the vote called for prohibitory legislation, a Bill to that effect would be fathered by him in the House, provided the Privy Council, to which the test case would be submitted, decided that it was in his power to grant Prohibition. (I might mention that Sir Oliver is the best constitutional lawyer in the country, and no one knows better than he just what his duties are, and to what extent his legislative power extends.)

A great many temperance people were delighted when Sir Oliver agreed to feel the "pulse" of the people. A plebiscite vote was taken, and a huge majority rolled up in favor of Prohibition. The Conservatives (his opponents) were overjoyed; Sir Oliver was in a quandary. The liquor interest would go back on him now that he was pledged to Prohibition. Sir Oliver's legal adviser, Dr. McLaren (a prominent temperance man, and also a great party man), came to the rescue. He with the aid of two others, S. F. Spence and ex-Mayor Fleming, both Liberals and temperance men, called the Prohibitionists together. At this convention it was arranged that a deputation wait upon Sir Oliver with the following resolution: "Will you grant prohibition, if you have the power?" To which he answered, "Yes." The second question, "If you have not the power to grant prohibition will you exercise to the fullest extent the power you have?" His answer was, "Yes, if it is not against the interest of temperance." The temperance people immediately threw up their hats and shouted themselves hoarse, and carried the news back to the convention, and, after hearing Sir Oliver's answers to the questions, decided to give him their support.

The liquor men held a convention immediately afterward. They said Sir Oliver showed great tact in handling the Prohibitionists, and that his answers to their questions amounted to nothing; therefore, the liquor convention went solid for Mowat. So this is how Sir Oliver manages to ride two horses going in opposite directions.



MR. MEREDITH (Ringmaster of the Local Circus)—Ladies and Gentlemen, permit me to introduce Sig. Mowat, who will perform the wonderful feat of riding two horses going in opposite directions.

["These honorable gentlemen sought to go to the country as a Prohibition Government, and yet to get the sinews of war from the licensed interest."—Meredith's Speech.]
—Grip, Toronto.

LETTERS AND ART.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

IT has come to be distinctly recognized that any far-reaching educational reform in this country must begin with the secondary schools. The elementary school is helpless if the secondary school refuses to co-operate with it in raising the standard of scholarship and improving the methods of instruction; and but few colleges are strong enough to demand of the secondary schools more and better work than the latter are now doing. Persuasion on the part of the colleges has, in some cases, accomplished a good deal; but the improvement has been limited either to one or two subjects of instruction, or to the schools of a relatively small territory. The secondary schools themselves, not always conducted in a wise or generous spirit, have too often sacrificed the necessities of sound training to the local demand for an ambitious program containing two-score or more of school subjects, no one of which is pursued far enough or long enough for the pupil to derive from it the educational value it possesses. Or they have erred on the other side, and, in their devotion to a past ideal, excluded from the curriculum whole fields of knowledge that have grown up within a century. Thus the secondary school has appeared to many observers not only to scatter a pupil's energies and interests, but to delay him unduly. The consequence is, as President Eliot showed very clearly several years ago, that the American boy of fifteen or sixteen, no whit inferior to his French or German fellow in native ability, is from two to three years behind him in acquired knowledge.

To remedy so apparent an evil as this, would be an easy task in France or in Prussia. The Minister of Education would consult his official advisers, and call the leading educational experts to his council; in a few weeks, an order would issue, prescribing for the schools a new and reformed procedure. In this way, *Lehrpläne* and *Lehraufgaben* for the higher schools of Prussia were issued in 1888, and again in 1892. Similarly, in 1890, the existing *Plan d'Etudes et de Programmes* of the secondary schools in France was promulgated. In this country, however, where no central educational administration exists, and where bureaucracy is not popular, educational reforms can be brought about only by persuasion and co-operation, for no official and no institution is empowered to dictate to us. The Press, the platform, the teachers' meeting, must be availed of to put forward new ideas, and men and women in large numbers must be reasoned with and convinced, in order to secure their acceptance.

For secondary education, and, through it, for our educational organization generally, a long step has been taken in this direction by the proceedings that led up to the appointment of the Committee of Ten by the National Educational Association, and by the exceedingly valuable report* which that Committee has just laid before the public.

Critical examination of the Committee's programme discloses grave defects in the most important of all, the Classical. It does not provide continuous study in science, for that great department is not represented in the third year at all. History is similarly interfered with, and there would also be a break in the mathematical course, if the option given in the fourth year were exercised in favor of history. The difficulty lies, I believe, in trying to include history in a four years' classical course. The classics, themselves, teach history in an admirable way, if the instruction is good. A wealth of historical knowledge is grouped about the reading of Cæsar, Cicero, and Virgil, Xenophon and Homer, the usual secondary-school authors; and in those which are themselves professedly historical, a great gain would follow from a more thorough study of the subject-matter. If history, then, were dropped entirely from this programme, a modern language could be begun in the first secondary-school year, the English course extended in the second year, and no break in the science instruction would be necessary.

The American grammar-school, or, better, the upper grades of

the elementary school, is only here and there efficient. For two generations, the so-called grammar-school has conspired with the lower or primary grades to retard the intellectual progress of the pupil in the interest of "thoroughness." New knowledge is being introduced to illustrate and illuminate the old, and higher processes to explain and make easier the lower. All this promotes true thoroughness, and also allows the child's mind to grow and develop as nature intended it should, and as it often does, in spite of the elementary school, not because of it. Therefore, every year, pupils are reaching the high-school better prepared for its peculiar work; and it is not unreasonable to hope that in ten years the secondary school may assume, in the case of its youngest pupils, an ability to use simple English correctly, a knowledge of the elements of algebra and geometry, and of some epoch or movements in history. Perhaps, even the study of a foreign language will have been begun.

It seems clear, that the Committee has been able to disentangle the real from the accidental in our conception of a liberal education, and has put the former forward in all its strength. It has not forgotten the precept of Aristotle, that "there are branches of learning and education which we must study with a view to the enjoyment of leisure," and that "these are to be valued for their own sake." "It is evident, then," the philosopher continues, "that there is a sort of education in which parents should train their sons, not as being useful or necessary, but because it is liberal and noble. Whether this is of one kind only, or of more than one, and if so, what they are and how they are to be imparted, must hereafter be determined." It is just this determination that the Committee has made.—*Atlantic Monthly, Boston, March.*

ILLUSIONS IN ART.

T. J. GULLICK.

MANY pictures of illusion, as generally understood, would perhaps be more properly described as pictures of deception. They deceive the senses of ordinary observers. The reasons for their doing this are so well known that I need not discuss them. I submit, however, that the word "illusion" should have a wider application in art than it usually receives.



HEAD BY LEONARDO DA VINCI IN THE LOUVRE, PARIS.

I suspect, we are too apt to think only of illusions that arise from causes in the outer world, forgetting those of more mischievous order—often "chimeras dire"—which haunt our inner microcosm. Yet, for a single instance, what more prolific source of illusion is there than preconceived belief? While the frequent cause of ignorance, is it not also often shaped by egotism, self-interest, friendly partiality, and the many-headed monster prejudice—sheltering itself

under authority, tradition, and fashion—surely to be personified as a lady with a cornucopia of illusions?

An illusion, then, arises from the falsifying of a perception, partially, if not to the point of complete deception. The falsifying of the perception occurs through incomplete or inaccurate sensation; also through mental defect, inattention, stimulation, or other interference, or all these combined. Upon the perceptions so falsified are founded those same misconceptions of belief which so often harden into obstinate bigotry, and are accountable for a vast proportion of all the error and wrong throughout human history.

It is most important, however, to remember that there is an

* A thorough analysis of this Report and comments thereon appeared in THE LITERARY DIGEST for January 27, p. 281.

esthetic illusion which is legitimate and desirable. We must believe this, if we would have a just and catholic judgment in art. This illusion may be found and enjoyed through methods and means the most dissimilar; in all the schools; in works of the most varied characteristics, by artists the most opposite in temperament and idiosyncrasy; those who seem all spontaneity, or those who take infinite pains. Nature will not hinder us. Both eye and mind are endowed with marvelous, virtually automatic adaptability to receive all kinds of presentative and representative illusion. By this adaptive facility, adjustment may rapidly be made to the standpoint of the artist, so as to receive the myriads of diverse illusions sought to be conveyed by the works of art thronging exhibitions.

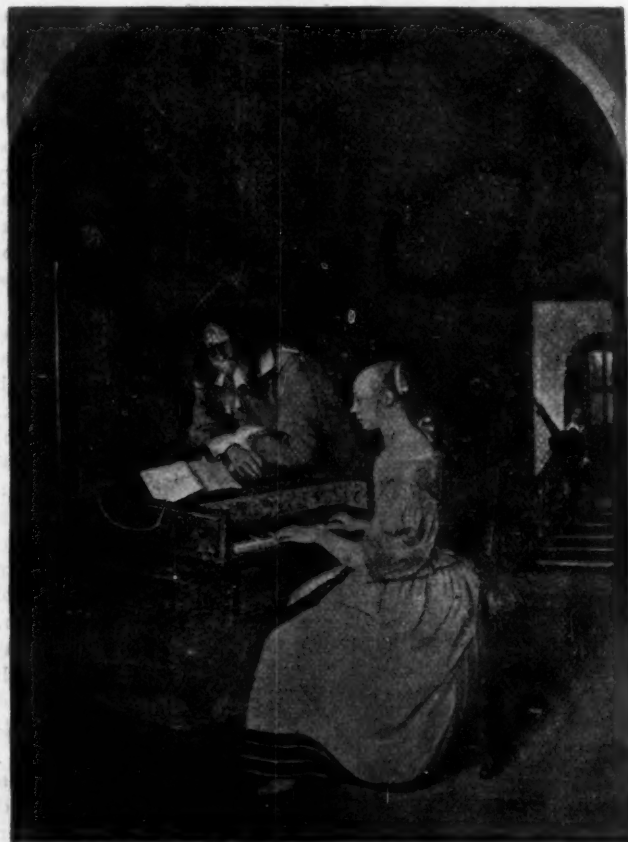
I may cite a few instances of works which afford legitimate and desirable illusion, though having nothing else in common. Corot will suggest poetic dreams, of tranquil light and limpid atmosphere. Take a Rembrandt, where light is largely suppressed, or qualified by shadow, and who shall say that the glamour of his chiaroscuro is not one of the most magical illusions in art? The head of Christ in Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper," despite its obscuration by time and repainting, has an expression of sorrow that is illusively touching; and still more illusively pathetic is the study for the head, in chalks merely, in the Ambrosian Library, Milan. Again, look at pictures, not less truthful, of boors carousing, by Teniers and Jan Steen. Or take the minutely



THE VILLAGE DANCE, BY TENIERS.

done in large masterly strokes—a sketch merely, it may be, but showing a justness of selection, and therefore conveying a veritably illusive suggestiveness which only a master can compass.

What is it that enshrines these and other pictures in the memory, while the mass are forgotten, but mere illusion, worthy and noble, though different in kind—some illusion that may be produced by imitative and realistic work, on the one hand, or, on the other, by work that is indicative, interpretive or suggestive, or wholly ideal? The last cannot dispense entirely with even sensory illusion, for, after all said, what is the ideal but a readjustment of realistic elements, correlatively to nature's principles, by the highest co-ordinating faculties? Otherwise, it would be a fantastic, eviscerate hallucination. Doubtless illusion was the aim of the great painters of classical times, as it clearly was of the unsophisticated Dutch masters, and not less, if unconsciously, of Raphael, Michael Angelo, and Leonardo da Vinci. Depend upon it, all the greatest and truest artists imitate loyally, and without *arrière pensée*, the models before them, or, in default of these, the images in their memory; and I submit that it may be said correctly that they sought to convey illusively alike a lofty conception, a divine sentiment, a subtle expression.—*The Magazine of Art, New York, March.*



THE MUSIC-MASTER, BY JAN STEEN IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY, TOULON.

elaborated still-life pictures of the same Dutch school, and turn from them to pieces in the same *genre* by Velasquez or Snyders,

THE TERCENTENARY OF PALESTRINA.

IPPOLITO VALETTA.

VICTOR HUGO, in his "Les Rayons et les Ombres," has some verses, which may be thus translated into plain prose: "Powerful Palestrina, old master, old genius, Father of Harmony, I salute you here; for like a great river from which human beings drink, all this music has flowed through your hands! For Glück and Beethoven have sprung from your stock and have been nourished by you! For Mozart, your son, has found on your altars that new lyre before unknown to mortals, which in the Sixteenth Century was touched by your sonorous fingers." These rhetorical phrases of Hugo tell the truth.

The 2d of February, 1894, completed three hundred years since Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina, comforted by the spiritual ministrations of Saint Philip Neri, rendered his spirit to God. He died on the festival of the Purification of the Virgin, for which the composer had written some very excellent music a little time before. All the musicians, composers, singers, and instru-

mentalists in Rome were present at the funeral, and tradition says that more than six thousand persons followed the corpse to the place where it was laid in the Chapel of Saint Simon and Saint Jude of the Basilica Vaticana. There the bones reposed for ten years, when they were transferred to the crypt under the altar dedicated to those apostles, and there they remain to this day.

Palestrina was not unworthy of these honors. He belonged to the age of Leo X., and was one of that splendid company of scholars and artists who composed the court of the Magnificent Pontiff. The Life of Palestrina fills two large quartos, published in 1828, by the Abbé Baini, chapel-singer and director of the chapel which had been rendered illustrious by the name of Pierluigi.

The admiration in which his contemporaries held him continued to increase through the centuries, and all the great composers since his time have paid reverent homage to his genius. Notwithstanding this, many persons, even in our day, are ignorant of what is his just due. These persons think that he is rated as highly as he deserves, when he is recognized as the restorer, the preserver of religious music.

Pierluigi was much more than a restorer, he was a creative genius, and, as Fétis, that high authority on music, says, was the creator of the only kind of church-music which is suitable to its object.

The great, the capital importance of the music of Palestrina is not in the least altered by the fact that it is, in general, difficult of execution, and thus cannot be popular. Founded on consonantal harmony, and thus restricted to the restrained and elementary modulations of relative tones, this music has a particular fascination for every one who has any appreciation of music. All the affinity of the consonantal chords which succeed each other are made to serve the melodic design, and give rise to a constant succession of beauties. The music is absolutely free from everything that suggests the passions of the flesh. Severe and solemn, utterly without profane mixture, the noble strains remain eternally beautiful, because they are founded upon that which does not change, which must be welcome as long as the human mind and human nature continue what they are. The music is antique, but it is of that antiquity which knows not old age.

Three hundred years from his death, everywhere throughout the civilized world the praises of the consummate artist are chanted. The nation that gave him birth, in the midst of the misery which torments her, is comforted by the thought of the glory conferred on her by her illustrious son.—*Nuova Antologia, Rome, February.*

Robert Browning as Musical Critic.—If music is a "peculiar art," chosen of the elect, if she carries her own torch and makes her own paths, there has been raised up for her in the latter days a prophet and interpreter in Robert Browning. He does not treat music as merely illustrative of his thoughts, nor as only a treasure-trove of imagery. He is the first English poet to give musicianly and continuous proof in verse that musical "Art is called Art because it is not Nature." A philosophy of what Wagner calls the "inner essential nature of music," is found in Browning. "He has given us," says Canon Farrar, "one perfect musician, an example of a noble life." This "richest, deepest, and fullest poem on music in the language," as Symonds has called "Abt Vogler," treats of music in its dual nature of science and art. Browning sees and deals with the visible and invisible realities of art; he also hears music from the inside and outside. Almost alone of poets, his perception of the emotional content of music is firm-footed on the basis of a vigorous understanding of the art. Like his own ideal painter, he

Lifts each foot in turn, goes a double step,
Makes his flesh liker, and his soul more like.

His specific knowledge of the material and constructive laws of music keeps pace with his appreciation for that in music which eludes analysis and defies demonstration. Not often since the Celtic bard has poet been also musician.—*Music, Chicago, March.*

FERDINAND BRUNETIÈRE.

ANTOINE ALBALAT.

PEOPLE may put what estimate they like on the new Academician, but all will have to recognize that his success has been that of talent alone, at a time when talent is no longer necessary in order to get a name in the world. Director of the



FERDINAND BRUNETIÈRE.

Revue des Deux Mondes, member of the French Academy, Lecturer at the Superior Normal School and at the Sorbonne, he has transformed the traditions of current criticism. He has provoked battles in our literary world, long in a calm condition, and has defended his positions with equal force, cleverness, and courage. He represents the conservative party in criticism. He has opposed to him the Realistic School, the young generation greedy for novelty, a numerous public accustomed to admire Flau-

bert and his descendants. I call M. Brunetière a conservative, and so he is in certain aspects. In other aspects, he is a revolutionist, and a scientific revolutionist, who would have scandalized Nisard, Villemain, Girardin, and their followers who have heretofore been so highly regarded as critics.

All this, M. Brunetière has achieved at an early age. Born in 1849, at Toulon, he is but forty-five, this year, in which he has received two great rewards for his labors. Few are there, indeed, who are likely in one twelvemonth to become an Academician and the Director of the *Deux Mondes*. So long ago as 1875, when but twenty-six years old, he made his *débat* in critical literature, with a review of a book by M. Wallon, on "Saint Louis and His Times"—a review which manifested all the qualities which since have put M. Brunetière in the first rank. In the *Deux Mondes*, he has won his legitimate authority. A short man, of modest aspect and few attractions, excessively near-sighted, he has gone through, piece by piece, the enormous mass of French literature, especially from the Seventeenth Century to our day. He has read all that has been produced in book-shape during these three centuries, and he has read their rich library almost page by page. Armed thus from head to foot, M. Brunetière could, it is plain, risk his criticism without any apprehension. His articles in the *Deux Mondes* have become books for consultation and several of them have been "crowned" by the Academy.

The revolution to which I have alluded, M. Brunetière has brought about by the application of the theory of evolution to criticism and literary production. This is the pivot on which hinge all his critical ideas. This it is which vivifies his work. Before him, we had what may be called the criticism of erudition, the criticism of ideas, of classifications, of methods, of general appreciations. In this kind of criticism, also, M. Brunetière is a master. In this kind, he has shown all that could be shown in regard to literature seen through its history, the multiplicity of resemblances, the biographical or bibliographical details. Like those who were before him, he has shown that Voltaire wrote like Diderot, Rabelais like Montaigne, Buffon like Bernardin. What no one before M. Brunetière has explained, is in what consists technically the difference in style between such or such an author. Criticism, before him, may be said to have "gnawed around the house," but never had a key wherewith to gain admission to it.

The theory of evolutionism put forward by M. Brunetière, is a transformation, which imparts to criticism a more definite and vigorous nature, and makes it something scientific. I will offer some examples precious to our critic: "To explain the evolution of tragedy in France, its birth with Jodelle, Garnier, Hardy, Rotrou, its apogee in Racine and Corneille, its decadence in Voltaire, Crebillon, Du Belloy, and others, is to prove a series of lit-

erary facts. Light is shed on these facts by tastes, influences, and surroundings." Another example from M. Brunetière is that our present lyrical poetry is the result of an evolution of eloquence, which died out with Massillon, came to life again with Rousseau, who added to it the taste for personal confidences and a feeling for nature.

"All the histories of literature will have to be remade. There must be an entirely new course of literature, in which must be explained the genesis and the art of dialogue, the intrinsic makings of style, the decomposition of the sense of nature and of imitation, in which resides the personality of each author, why it is that some authors are like others and some are not, why it is that each century has a certain tone of style."

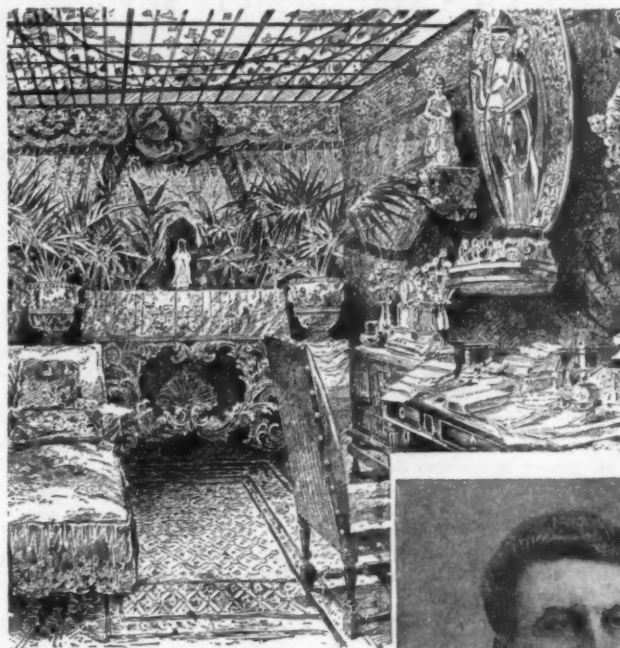
M. Brunetière has many ideas, and has set many people thinking. We can pardon his severity to contemporaneous authors on account of his predilection for classic authors. There are those who claim that he has applied his theories of evolution much too narrowly to contemporaneous literature. In all cases, however, no one has any doubt of his esthetic sincerity, of his literary probity, and of his persevering erudition.—*La Nouvelle Revue, Paris, February 15.*

The Tower of Diana.—The finest of all the features of the Madison Square Garden is its Tower; and we prize it so highly that we sometimes forget that the Garden was not built for the sole purpose of springing this tall pedestal for the golden Diana. It has been lamented by not a few of those who pose as critics that the Tower is not an "original" piece of work, but a copy. At the best, it is asked, can it have any more value than a cast from an interesting statue? These words exasperate those who know how difficult it is to build, in any way, after any pattern, a tower as beautiful as Diana's; and still more those who have really compared Diana's tower with its prototype. That prototype, as need hardly be said for the thousandth time, was the famous tower in Seville called the Giralda, from the turning figure of Faith upon its summit. The Giralda is in two distinct parts, separated from each other by nearly four centuries of time, and just as widely by disparities in style. The lower part, which rises to the height of 185 feet and is about 45 feet in diameter throughout, is of Moslem workmanship and in the Saracenic style, and was built in the latter half of the Twelfth Century. What may then have been its termination no one now can say; the present belfry, which, with its several stages, adds 90 feet of height, was built in 1568, by Ferdinand Riaz, in a heavy, florid, late-Renaissance style, palpably discordant with the graceful Saracenic below. Our Tower is not in two parts, but from base to crown is a consistent, harmonious piece of work; and in style it resembles neither portion of the Giralda. Its general scheme—its outline and the nature and proportioning of its main features—is borrowed boldly from the Giralda. Below, however, it is only 35 feet in diameter; it is 350 feet in height to the points of Diana's crescent, as against the 275 feet credited to the Giralda; and in every detail of treatment and decoration it is a fresh design.—*Mrs. M. G. Van Rennselaer, in The Century, New York, March.*

The Press in the Arctic Regions.—There exist some journals which appear but once a year. Of course, they cannot be truly called "journals," but "annuals." These sheets are published on the borders of the Arctic Circle. *The Eskimo Bulletin*, for example, is published near Cape Prince of Wales on Bering Straits. There, in a village inhabited by Eskimos, the English missionaries have established a school, and a single steamer only runs to this place and stops there but once a year. The news which it brings is set forth on a little sheet which is printed by hectograph. The sheet is twelve inches by eight; the paper is very thick and printed on one side only. Like its contemporaries of large circulation, the contents are printed under different heads. This journal says, in a sub-title, that it is the only yearly newspaper, but that is an error. Another annual newspaper is printed on about the same degree of latitude, at Goothaab in Greenland, under the title of *Atnaglintit*, in the Greenlandish language. This tongue, which the Eskimos speak, has nothing in common with the Scandinavian idioms.—*Cosmos, Paris, February 10.*

SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF DE MAUPASSANT.

BETTER known than any other French writer among the ranks of that cosmopolitan body, or rather congeries of bodies, included in the phrase "Tout Paris," Guy de Maupassant differed from his brothers of the pen by the fact that he was much more of the man as distinct from the writer than any other—excepting perhaps Pierre Loti, as M. Viau prefers to style himself. He was as different a man as can possibly be conceived from the effete Boulevardier for whom Paris is the all in all. There was in him very little of either the Latin or the Celtic type. He was essentially a descendant of Norse rovers. Their hardy



MAUPASSANT'S STUDY.

blood stirred constantly in his veins, among Paris dissipations, and the longing awoke in him to be off, whether in balloon or yacht, or to traverse African deserts on camel-back, but to be off somehow, somewhere. The most versatile of authors, he found opportunities for rendering into the tersest and most fluent French the most complex emotions, the most recondite impressions, and the most abnormal sensations. One may say that almost the whole gamut of sensation has been played upon by this prince of *raconteurs*, this greatest story-teller of the century. No French writer of this generation, if of this century, possessed to such an extent that good, honest, boisterous humor, that *gaieté gauloise*—"laughter holding both his sides"—as de Maupassant. It is often very coarse, no doubt; but it is irresistibly funny. It puts one in a good humor with its author, one's self, and all the world.

After his collapse, a play written by him was produced upon the stage, and it clearly showed that his dramatic gifts were fully as great as those with which he was dowered as a novelist and *raconteur*. It is a sad thing when one thinks of the end of this joyous athlete, with his superabundant vivacity and his irresistible smile, or of this brilliant novelist and story-teller; and such an end at forty-three only, when the best of life should have been still before him.—*William Graham, in The Pall Mall Magazine, London, March.*

WALTER SCOTT, strangely enough, was not very accurately versed in heraldry. He wrote, "An eagle soared *sable* on an *azure* field," thus violating a well-known law of armoury, that color must not appear upon color. He ought to have written, "An eagle *proper* on an *azure* field." However, it is true that foreign heraldry does not forbid color upon color.



MAUPASSANT.

LITERARY NOTES.

It is interesting to note that in Holland, sport has so far developed that a new paper, *De Athleet*, a well-printed sheet, has made its appearance in Amsterdam. Due attention is paid to cross-country athletics, and under the heading Voetbal, prominence is given to the doings of clubs in Great Britain, while the matches of the Felixstowe Club, which recently visited the Dutch, are very fully reported. England being the cradle of *le sport*, as the French say, many of the technical terms are untranslatable. Here are some English words in *De Athleet*: Cross-country, inter-clubrace, champion, partners, captain, toss, goals, backs, half-backs, goal keepers, forwards, record-score, return-match, half-time, shortpassing, corners, pacemakers, handicap, cricket (which is also used for wicket indiscriminately) runs, lawn tennis, hockey, country, (for county), pneumatic safety's, cycle, etc. Quaint adaptations, such as "bandy artikelen" and "refereeschap," are to be found, and it is noteworthy that Dutch clubs are known by the names Excelsior, Quickstep, Sparta, Go-Ahead, Quick, Olympia, etc.—*Westminster Gazette*.

HENRY PETTITT, the playwright, left an estate valued at £48,477.

STATISTICS show that the proportion of novels to serious works read in the Paris libraries is less than fifty-two per cent. Among novelists represented Alexandre Dumas ranks first in popularity and Emile Zola eleventh.

THE impression that Mr. F. Marion Crawford is the most popular American novelist is confirmed by the report that he receives the sum of \$10,000 on the publication of each new novel which he writes.

DR. WEIR MITCHELL has lately completed two plays, the scenes of both being set in Elizabethan times.

A CODEX manuscript of Dante's "Divina Commedia," beautifully illuminated and dated 1450, is the latest discovery in the Vatican Library.

FRANCIS THOMPSON, who is hailed in London as a great poet, was selling matches in the streets not long ago. This was only a temporary experience with poverty, however, for he is a college-bred man, well up in the classics and in medicine. His first book of verse, published last December, has already gone through three editions. At present, he is living a retired life at a Capuchin monastery in Wales.

MUCH bad feeling has been apparent among the students at the Sorbonne since Ferdinand Brunetiere defeated Emile Zola in the contest for John Lemoigne's seat in the Academy. Hostile demonstrations have been threatened several times when M. Brunetiere was delivering his lectures at the Sorbonne on Bossuet. Recently, some 3,000 students marched, shouting and groaning, down the Rue de Sorbonne to the space near Brunetiere's lecture-room. There they halted and howled or sang, while pelting each other with confetti and pastry. Repeated cheers were raised for Zola and his school, and as many groans were given for Brunetiere and writers of his tendency.

BARON TAUCHNITZ is not only a publisher of books, which some have called "the good-for-nothing edition," but also a collector of old and rare editions of classics and the like. Lately, he presented his Chicago exhibit to Cornell University.

MR. THOMAS J. WISE has completed his monumental Bibliography of the writings of John Ruskin. It has been compiled with great care and thoroughness.

THE American Folk-Lore Society has issued the "Folk Tales of Angola." It is the first that has been collected of the negro races in their aboriginal homes. The compiler, Mr. Chatelain, was for many years the United States commercial agent in Lowanda, and had good opportunity to study the African types of tales and folk-songs.

STANLEY'S "Tales Told by My Dark Companions" are full of curious lore, as might be expected. We seem to hear the same crude notions in these tales that we are used to in similar stories. Folk-loreists will buy the book and study it, but the general reader will be more mystified than ever as to the sense of all this lore.

THE first issue of the first Greek newspaper to be printed in the United States made its appearance last week. Its name is *The Atlantis*. It is printed in modern Greek, a knowledge of which will aid the student of the tongue in which Homer sang. *The Atlantis* will print full information about the findings in the various excavations made about Athens by the different schools there, among which the American school is prominent. It is published under the auspices of the Greek Society of New York City.

IN our last issue we mentioned that Professor Wilhelm Thomsen of Copenhagen had succeeded in translating the Jenisei and Orkhon inscriptions. *Nordlyset* makes the statement that the Jenisei inscriptions have been known for 170 years, but not published till 1889, by the Finnish-Archaeological Society. The Orkhon inscriptions were found in 1890-91 by the Finnish *savant* Heikel and the Russian linguist Radlof, and published by them. The inscriptions were found on the upper course of the Jenisei and on the Orkhon near the famous Mongol city, Karakorum. The Madvig medal was lately given to Professor Thomsen in recognition of his work.

THE personal history of Shakespeare is involved in such a mist that one reads with great regret the announcement that Charlecote, for so many centuries in the hands of the Lucy family, is to be offered for sale, and that one link of reality between the great dramatist and the country in which he was born is about to be broken. If Walter Savage Landor were living, he would be tempted to interpret the passing of the estate out of the hands of the Lucys as a judgment on the family.

MR. HENRY MILLS ALDEN, who is a descendant of John Alden of Mayflower fame, has been Editor of *Harper's Magazine* for twenty-seven years.

ART NOTES.

It was estimated that the sales of pictures at the exhibition of the Water-Color Society, just closed in New York, would reach the sum of \$72,000, which would not have been a large amount, but, considering the times, was as much as could be expected. The receipts, however, fall a little short of that sum. Admissions were excellent. On Washington's Birthday 1,200 people visited the galleries, although many other exhibitions, large and small, claimed the attention of the public.

TIMOTHY COLE'S series of woodcuts after old Dutch masters is enriched with Gerard Dou's "Night School," which appears in the *March Century Magazine*.

SOME TIME ago Prince Barberini Colonna di Sciarra succeeded, in defiance of Italian law, in removing his collection of paintings out of Italy. He sold it in Paris. The Italian Government commenced proceedings in the French courts to secure the return of the paintings. The case has dragged on for some time, but has now been settled by the Court of Appeal, which decided in favor of the Prince, on the ground that the legislation in question was of an exceptional character and professedly hostile to foreign nations, who are not bound in any way to assist in enforcing it.

THE portrait of Gladstone in his official quarters in Downing Street, painted by John McLure Hamilton and shown in the recent exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy, has been bought by the Academy for its permanent galleries. Hamilton is a Philadelphian, who has lived of late in London, after studying in his native city, in New York, and in Paris. Another portrait of Gladstone by him is in the Luxembourg.

M. JACQUES MAILLET, the eminent French sculptor, to whom was intrusted the restoration of the Vendome Column, has just died, at the age of seventy-one.

ART is feeling the effect of the universal depression. At a February sale in London, Sir F. Leighton's "Dante in Exile," which brought \$2,800 last year, sold for only \$1,600, and pictures by Whistler, Etty, and others went at similarly low prices.

IN Lyons, France, a Universal Exhibition will be opened on May 1. The projectors of the Exhibition, in a notice of the principal features of the show, have made known a nice discrimination in the use of adjectives. The notice is in English, and we are informed that the landscape will have "meandering alleys and secular trees."

HARRY FURNESS, Joseph Pennell, and other British and American workers in black and white have established a society of artist illustrators, in London. The society is to protect the interests of members somewhat in the same way that the British Society of Authors and Institute of Journalists attempt to look out for writers in their relations with publishers.

THE sculptor Cavelier, member of l'Academie des Beaux-Arts, and Vice-President of Société des Artistes Français, is dead.

MUSICAL NOTES.

MME. COSIMA WAGNER, it is said, takes no money out of the performances at Bayreuth, all profits going to a reserve fund to mount Wagnerian operas which have not yet been performed at Bayreuth, and to replace the scenery of the "Ring der Nibelungen," which appears to have been sold to defray expenses eight years ago.

IN a symposium on the subject of the future of music in Germany, in which Hauslick, Jadassohn, Moskowski, and others participated, it was practically agreed that originality in operatic music exists at present principally in the new Italian School.

THE collection of "Minnesaenger Lieder," together with the music to which they were set, dating from the Fourteenth Century, which was recently discovered in the University Library of Jena, is expected to be issued in the original size by means of heliogravure, provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be found for so costly a work. The valuable collection, which includes the famous "Saengerkrieg auf der Wartburg," fills 266 folio pages.

LEONCAVALLO is at work upon a comic opera. The libretto is his own and, it is said, is founded on Goldoni's "Don Marzio."

"HALTE! Marche! En Avant!" is the peculiar title of a new "military" opera lately produced with great success at the Theatre Andreani, Mantua. The composer is Fulgenzio Guerrieri, of the Liceo Rossini, Pesaro.

AN organ built for a Jesuit church in Shanghai has its pipes made of bamboo instead of metal. The tone is said to be remarkable for its sweetness and purity. As bamboo can be obtained in all sizes, it is available for open diaphan pipes down to CC.

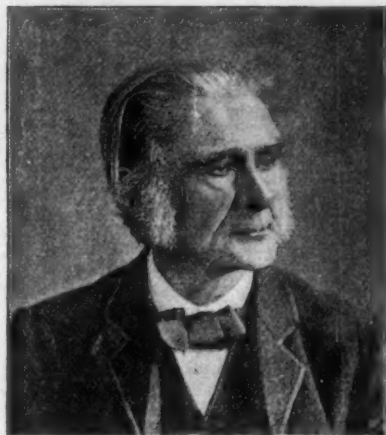
AT an auction sale of manuscripts lately at Vienna, the well-preserved original song Op. 39, bearing Franz Schubert's name, and dated April 24, 1824, sold for the small sum of forty-one dollars and twenty cents. An autograph letter of Ludwig von Beethoven, written in 1824, sold for seventeen dollars.

THE French Ecole d'Athènes has discovered some music at Delphos. It consists of hymns or fragments of hymns composed for the use of the local sanctuary. One of the hymns is complete and reveals some new sides of the Apollo legend. It is prefaced by a Delphian decree by which the citizens confer honorable distinctions on the poet-author. But more important is the music itself, which accompanies the hymns. The date of the fragments is about 278 B.C.

BOOKS.

SCIENCE AND HEBREW TRADITION.

A HANDSOMELY made authorized edition of the works of Huxley, in nine volumes, is now in course of publication. In this edition, his Essays are collected under various heads, each of which gives its title to a volume. The Fourth Volume, which



PROFESSOR HUXLEY.

has just appeared, is entitled "Science and Hebrew Tradition,"* and has a Preface written for it by the author. We give from this Preface his statement of what is the object of the Essays in this volume, and what he supposes they establish:

"It is becoming, if it has not become, impossible for men of clear intellect and adequate instruction to believe, and it has ceased, or is ceasing, to be possible for such men honestly to say they believe, that the universe came into being in the

fashion described in the first chapter of Genesis; or to accept, as a literal truth, the story of the making of woman, with the account of the catastrophe which followed hard upon it, in the second chapter; or to admit that the earth was repopulated with terrestrial inhabitants by migration from Armenia or Kurdistan, little more than 4,000 years ago, which is implied in the eighth chapter; or, finally, to shape their conduct in accordance with the conviction that the world is haunted by innumerable demons, who take possession of men, and may be driven out of them by exorcistic adjurations, which pervades the Gospels.

"Nevertheless, if there is any justification for the dogma of plenary inspiration, the damnatory prodigality of even the Athanasian Creed is still too sparing. Whosoever will be saved must believe, not only all these things, but a great many others of equal repugnancy to common sense and everyday knowledge."

The doctrine of Biblical infallibility, which involves these consequences, Mr. Huxley says, was widely held by his countrymen within his recollection—and he has reason to think that many persons of unimpeachable piety, a few of learning, and even some of intelligence, yet uphold it. But he ventures to entertain a doubt whether that doctrine can produce any champion whose competence and authority would be recognized beyond the limits of the sect, or theological coterie, to which he belongs. On the contrary, he believes that apologetic effort, at present, appears to devote itself to the end of keeping the name of "Inspiration" to suggest the Divine source, and consequent infallibility, of more or less of the Biblical literature, while carefully emptying the term of any definite sense. For "plenary inspiration" we are asked to substitute a sort of "inspiration with limited liability," the limit being susceptible of indefinite fluctuation in correspondence with the demands of scientific criticism. When this advances that at once retreats.

"The truth is that the pretension to infallibility, by whomsoever made, has done endless mischief; with impartial malignity it has proved a curse, alike to those who have made it and those who have accepted it; and its most baneful shape is book infallibility. For sacerdotal corporations and schools of philosophy are able, under due compulsion of opinion, to retreat from positions that have become untenable; while the dead hand of a book sets and stiffens, amid texts and formulas, until it becomes a mere petrification, fit only for that function of stumbling-block which it so admirably performs. Wherever bibliolatry has prevailed, bigotry and cruelty have accompanied it. It lies at the root of the deep-seated, sometimes disguised, but never absent, antagonism

of all the varieties of ecclesiasticism to the freedom of thought and to the spirit of scientific investigation. For those who look upon ignorance as one of the chief sources of evil and hold veracity, not merely in act but in thought, to be the one condition of true progress, whether moral or intellectual, it is clear that the Biblical idol must go the way of all other idols. Of infallibility, in all shapes, lay or clerical, it is needful to iterate with more than Catonic pertinacity, *Delenda est.*" The essays contained in the present and the following volume are, for the most part, intended to contribute, in however slight a degree, to this process of deletion.

THE STORY OF OUR PLANET.

TO tell the "Story of Our Planet" is no easy task. The materials for it are dispersed through trackless wastes of time, over which broods a darkness but very faintly illuminated by the lamp of present experience. Theories, like balloons, are safe only when they can be held "captive" within a circumscribed range. The uniformitarian doctrine, that retrogression from the "now" to the "then" can be securely effected along an even course of change, is too comfortable to be altogether true. Nor would the introduction of catastrophes *ad libitum* be of much avail—violent expedients usually giving rise to more difficulties than they remove: they are not excluded from nature's possibilities, since "God fulfils Himself in many ways;" but they should be dealt with parsimoniously. Then the geological record, as we are so frequently reminded, is deplorably incomplete; not merely stray leaves, but whole chapters, having been torn from it. And the bridging of the gaps thus created leaves a perilously wide field for the imagination.

This statement of the difficulties in the way of an historian of the Earth's long process of "becoming" shows what a heavy task was undertaken by Prof. T. G. Bonney, in a book* just given to the world—a book brimful of information, and yet well adapted to the wants of those unspecialized "general readers" for whose benefit it is designed. These, so far as we are aware, can apply to no safer authority, if they desire, as desire they surely must, to get "some idea of the processes by which the Earth has been moulded and shaped into the stage on which all the tragedy and all the comedy of human life have been enacted."

The work is divided into five parts, of which the first three handle the theme, so to speak, from the statical side. The actually existing globe, in its "elements" (using the word in its antique sense) of air, earth, and water, is described in them. The agents of change, now as well as formerly at work upon it, are next indicated. These are chiefly air, water, fire, and living organisms. The efficiency of the last as rock-builders is testified to by the chalk and limestones of the world; and foraminifera and coral-polyps still ply their silent trade as of old. Sand-dunes and deserts are due to the drifting power of the winds. Oceans, rivers, and rains, by their wearing and washing action, continually tend to abolish dry land, and to reduce continents to shoals. Their efforts are, however, neutralized by the lifting force of subterranean heat; and thus, on the geognostic arena, water and fire are true to the principles of their traditional antagonism. Yet, they can, under altered conditions, reverse this policy with startling results; for volcanic explosions are largely, if not wholly, dependent upon the underground presence of water, deriving their vehemence, it would seem, from the tremendous pent-up energies of superheated steam.

Mountain-ranges, on the other hand, are an effect of the Earth's slow cooling. Its rocky rind could only conform to the exigencies of shrinkage by settling down into a space too small for it, whence colossal upthrusts and foldings inevitably ensued. Some geologists, loth to relinquish the facility of arguing from the known to the unknown, maintain that the elevation of the Himalayas and Andes proceeded no less peacefully than the gradual rise, now progressing, of the coast of Chili and of the entire mass of Northern Scandinavia. Others equally authoritative opine that the lot of the human race has been cast in exceptionally tranquil

* "Science and Hebrew Tradition." Essays by Thomas A. Huxley. New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1894.

* "The Story of Our Planet." By T. G. Bonney, D.Sc. London: Cassell & Co.

times, and that the intense strains relieved by mountain-making must have involved repeated and devastating paroxysms. Professor Bonney leaves the question in suspense.

The chapter on "The Earth's Life History" could hardly fail to be profoundly interesting; and it does not disappoint expectation. What life is, he says, we do not know; of how it begins, we are equally ignorant. When the curtain draws up on the First Act of the World's Drama of Life, the stage is already occupied, and no prologue-speaker comes forward to narrate the events which have led up to the situations. Just as we should infer, however, from the opening scene in a drama, preliminary incidents and influential motives tending to the development of each one of the characters, so we infer from a study of the nature and structures of the creatures which are first discovered that they were preceded by others, and were in some way themselves the outcome of circumstances. Legends of olden times tell of people who sprang from the earth full-grown, and nations which were autochthonous. Science, even in her dreamland, knows of none which have not a past history and a long line of ancestors. Life doubtless had a beginning, and the first forms were probably of an embryonic character; but in these all vestiges have been completely effaced.

DU CAMP'S LITERARY RECOLLECTIONS.

MAXIME DU CAMP, who died at Baden on the 9th of February last, occupied a respectable place among the French literary men of his time, and was not unknown out of his own country. Born in Paris in 1822, and left an orphan with ample



MAXIME DU CAMP.

means before he attained his majority, he was enabled to follow his own devices and devote his whole life to the dream of his childhood, a literary career. His independent pecuniary position did not prevent his working industriously. For years he was one of the staff of the *Journal des Débats*, and his contributions to that paper were eagerly read. Besides, he was a traveler, novelist, art-writer, moralist, statistician, and occasionally a poet, though in the last-named capacity he did not shine. His election to

the French Academy was a just tribute to his worth. Before his death, he deposited under seal in the Bibliothèque Nationale a manuscript entitled "Les Mœurs de mon Temps," which is not to be printed until 1910. Highly prized is an elaborate work on his native city of Paris, in six volumes. Late in life he wrote "Souvenirs Littéraires." * These *Souvenirs* have just been translated into English by an Englishman, whose translation, we venture to think, would have been better, if he were better acquainted with the French and English languages.

Du Camp lived on terms of intimate familiarity with most of the great writers of his time, and contributed not a little by his assistance to the success of one or two who were less fortunately situated than he was in the matter of worldly goods. His reminiscences, covering a fairly prolific period in the history of French literature, are rendered the more valuable by the great critical acumen they display and the writer's singular power of detaching himself from all other considerations than those of a passionately loved art. He is a good friend, but a better critic. His appreciation of his contemporaries is, as a rule, studiously just, and he never allows his friendship to stand in the way of truth. Moreover, he had traveled more extensively than is common among his countrymen, and acquired thereby, perhaps, a wide catholicity of taste. In addition, he possessed a pleasant style and a happy sense of humor, which would have reclaimed even less interesting matter from dullness.

Of Théophile Gautier, whose whole life was a pitiful struggle against poverty and persistent misfortune, our author writes:

"In spite of his exceptional strength and the magnitude of his

desires, Gautier was a dreamer, strayed into the midst of a restless, implacable civilization, which rushed past him and over him, and trod him under foot, while he, unconscious of the fact, made no complaint. 'Poor Theo!' he sometimes exclaimed, and we, his friends, knew what depths of unspoken suffering were compressed into that cry. He lived in a world of dreams far away, so far away, indeed, that he was aware the fantastic existence he had imagined was not to be realized upon our earth, and therefore made the best of the indifferent circumstances in which he was forced to live.

"A romanticist, living in an age when romance was dying, condemned by fate to hard and uncongenial toil, and by a yet more cruel destiny robbed of the reward of his labors and the opportunity to escape from them, let it at least be said to Gautier's credit that he suffered and did not complain."

Flaubert, the other of the greater writers with whom the author was most intimately connected, was less silent under his troubles. To Maxime du Camp, who had known him since his early manhood, he was something more than a brother. They had been young together, had traveled together, had spent long days of life in each other's company, together had laid their plans for a life of literature, had read and criticized each other's first attempts, confessed to each other their inmost thoughts and aspirations, and turned one to the other for sympathy and help when sorrow or misfortune crossed their paths. It is evident that they loved each other with no common love and yet it would be difficult to conceive two characters more dissimilar. Flaubert's life was not a happy one. He seems to have had no capacity for enjoyment of the things of the present; when they were gone he could regret them, but when he had them he felt nothing but discontent and a yearning for something else. His life, too, was spoilt by a physical affliction which, to a certain extent, arrested his mental development. Of their journey together in the East, Du Camp gives a most amusing account, though it would seem that Flaubert was sometimes a rather trying companion.

Among other lights of French literature with whom the author came less in contact, Baudelaire was one of those who carried originality even beyond the bounds of eccentricity:

"His really original character would have been more interesting had he not made such obvious efforts to call attention to it. One Sunday, the day my friends are kind enough to visit me, long after our first interview, he came to see me with his hair painted green. I pretended not to notice it. He stood and looked at himself in front of the mirror, stroked his hair with his hand, and did his best to attract my attention. At last, unable any longer to control himself, he said: 'Do you see nothing extraordinary in my appearance?'—'No!'—'But my hair is dyed green and that is unusual.'—I answered: 'Everybody's hair is more or less green; now if your hair were sky-blue, I might, perhaps, be astonished. But one may see green hair under many a hat in Paris.' He took his departure very soon afterward, and, meeting a friend of mine in the courtyard, said to him: 'I recommend you not to go and see Du Camp to-day; he is in a vile temper!'"

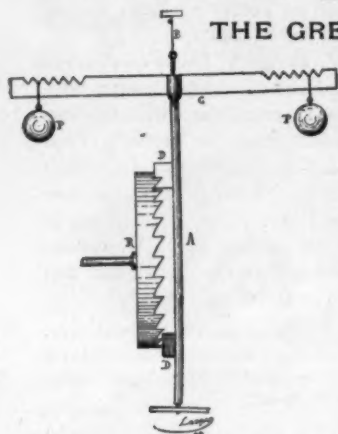
Of poor Gérard de Nerval, whose eccentricities arose from madness, the author speaks with the kindest sympathy. Writers in England and the United States complain, sometimes not without reason, of the neglect of their world; but, compared with the cruel situation of literature in Paris, their lot is a really happy one. In reading Maxime du Camp's pages, it is melancholy to note how wretched was the position of more than one man whose name has obtained a world-wide reputation. Gautier, Flaubert toward the end of his life, were far from being the most unhappy of their contemporaries, among whom poor De Nerval was not the only one whose misery ended in madness and self-destruction.

With George Sand, the author seems to have had an acquaintance and nothing more. The picture he draws of the author of "Consuelo"—she was then nearly sixty years old—is not flattering: "A little *bourgeoise* with a talent for housekeeping." Of the Saint Simonians he gives a pleasant little sketch, which will tend to show that Enfantin, their prominent leader, was by no means to be regarded as a common impostor. It is interesting to learn that the Suez Canal scheme very nearly fell into Enfantin's hands. Had it done so altogether, the politics of Europe would have been very different to-day, for there would assuredly have been no canal.

* "Souvenirs Littéraires," par Maxime du Camp. Paris: Calmann Lévy.

SCIENCE.

DEPARTMENT EDITOR, - - - ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, PH.D.



FOLIOT. OLD BALANCE OF THE GREAT CLOCK OF ROUEN.

THE GREAT CLOCK OF ROUEN.

THE great clock, the pride of the people of Rouen, cannot perhaps claim to be the most ancient in France; that of the Palais de Justice, and the great clock of Caen, may justly claim to dispute with it the honor of antiquity; but it is certainly true that none other can compete with it in perfection of construction. A clock, which has practically been going regularly, and striking the hours and quarters for over five hundred years, may fairly be regarded as a valuable piece of mechanism, especially in this epoch when a pendulum which has been going

fifty years is considered a marvel. The great clock of Rouen stands unrivalled in this respect.

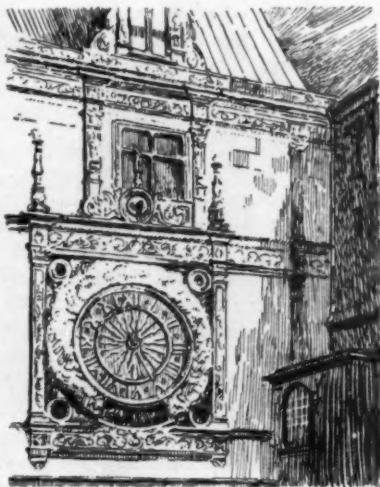
Finished in September, 1389, by Jehan de Féalins, it has been running without interruption from that day to this, requiring nothing except cleaning, and a few trifling repairs of its accessory parts. It was certainly not with this clock that the famous proverb originated: "This is the palace clock which goes when it pleases." On the contrary, the great clock of Rouen had so accustomed the citizens to look upon its exactitude as a matter of course, that when, in 1572, the breaking of a wire prevented its sounding five o'clock one morning, the population was in a state of consternation. The magistrates summoned the custodian, Guillaume Petit, and remonstrated gravely with him.

This unparalleled course from century to century is all the more remarkable, from the fact that until 1712 the Great Clock had no pendulum. For 325 years, it had no other regulator than a "foliot," an apparatus of which the majority of modern clockmakers hardly know the name. Its function will readily be gathered from the cut. A vertical rod A, suspended by a cord B, supports a transverse beam G, the arms of which terminate in a serrated edge. On these serrations are movable weights P, P, called "regulators," which by change of position augment or diminish the force of inertia of the machinery. To the rod A, are attached two spurs D, D', which receive alternately the impulsion of the teeth of the balance-wheel R, operated directly by the clockwork. The special characteristic of this regulator is the absence of that which constitutes the essential feature of the pendulum, namely, a natural point of inertia. It might be said of it, that then it was a clock capable of regulating its regulator with a nicety determined by the degree of the precision of the cutting of the teeth of its balance-wheel.

The case of the clock occupies a space of 6 feet 8 inches long, 5 feet 4 inches broad, and 5 feet 10 inches high. Our illustration represents one of the two faces of the Tower of the Great Clock, constructed in 1389.

When one thinks of the size, and of the labor of construction, by hand, of the great wheels of this admirable piece of mechanism, it may easily be inferred that the maker, Jehan de Féalins, had ample time to eat up all the little sum he was paid.

The pendulum was introduced into clockwork in 1659; but so



THE GREAT CLOCK OF ROUEN.

well were the good people of Rouen satisfied with the time-keeping qualities of their famous old clock, and such was their veneration for this masterpiece of mechanism, that fifty-three years were allowed to pass before the pendulum was substituted for the "foliot." Equipped with this new apparatus, it has continued to this day to strike the hours and chime the quarters.

In 1892, the Commission of Historical Monuments decided on the restoration of the dial and of the two accessory movements of the Great Clock, which show the days of the week and the phases of the Moon.—R. Reverchon, in *Cosmos*, Paris, January 6.

PRINCIPLES OF RANK AMONG ANIMALS.

THIS was the subject of a discourse by Prof. Henry Webster Parker before the Victoria Institute, or Philosophical Society of Great Britain, and is published in *The Transactions of the Institute*, London, No. 105.

Professor Parker sets out with the view that any advance above vegetal character is a rise in grade, and that in the animal world the profound modifications of the fundamental plan which characterize the vertebrate animals, indicate a corresponding advance in rank. In man, alone, the vertebrate plan rises to its high ideal; the spinal column, indeed a column, supporting the large brain, and liberating the fore limbs, for all the uses of the brain. Thus he stands high, and apart from other animals.

As concerns man's place in nature, his great mass of brain is measurable, and his delicacy of feature and hand adapted to human functions is observable.

There has been an effort to refer his superiority almost wholly to the acquirement of articulate speech; but, taking materialism on its own ground, there must be some great differences of occult organization to account for non-attainment by the anthropoids of that mighty instrument of progress, language proper, and the rationality it implies. In this connection, a criterion of importance is James D. Dana's "Cephalization," by which he means head-domination in the animal structure. Species rise in grade as the anterior part of the body is relatively more developed; the head more compacted; the jaws less projecting. The vertical face of man is so distinctively characteristic as to render it obvious that he stands alone in perfect cephalization. Again, the noblest animals are born the most helpless, and are long in developing, for they have much to develop.

Brain has its place among other organs in estimating grade; because it increases in size, and the cerebrum becomes proportionately larger from the fish upward. Size and complexity of brain are now regarded as having relation to all the activities of the animal, physical as well as mental; so that any half-way approximation of the simian to the human brain in size and convolution, is not necessarily an approximation either in amount or kind of intelligence. The vast difference is admitted.

Instinct hardly comes into zoölogical rank, except it be in the case of the highest insects. Its striking manifestations are distributed with little reference to structural grade, and, therefore, it may be added, with as little reference to any capacity for "experience." There is good reason to subscribe to Herbert Spencer's view, that instincts fall among reflex processes; and this, notwithstanding that its results often surpass the ordinary ones of reason proper in man. Mind is as truly an attribute of animals as flesh and bone—at least, in all that have a brain proper there is an animal mind; but it is remarkable that it has never come into classification except in respect to man, and now it is not considered "zoölogical" to take it into account even in his case. There are good reasons that may justify the general exclusion; namely, that below man it is a distinctively animal mind, animal "intelligence" so termed, or even animal "reason," if it is well to use that word in two very different senses; and though different in degree according to animal conditions and amount of various endowments, it is really the same in all—quite other than reason proper, with its implied abstractions and generalizations in every man. Moreover, it is difficult if not impossible to substantiate a general rise in this kind of intelligence, in the animal scale upward; very difficult, too, to separate any instance of this kind from our anthropomorphic interpretation of it; and still more

difficult to separate such assumed reasoning from the certainly predominating, pervading, and diversified instincts, and from sense-associations with their impulses which may be mistaken often for reasoning in man himself.

Books and papers on zoölogy do not fail to take into their scope the various phenomena of animal life; it is only when they come to classify man, that they exclude everything but his anatomy. Properly, man should be taken for all that he is: human architecture is no less to be considered than honeycomb; human music no less than avian; human society no less than that of the ant-hill. The naturalist should place man apart according to the totality of his peculiar manifestations.

Finally, aside from any idea of spiritual substance or immortal essence, the spiritual is the moral in all its height and breadth. If, then, there are in animals the germs of everything human, as now claimed, apparently half in jest, half in earnest—if monkeys have an indefinite morality, and dogs a religion, and scientific books can query whether ants are "moral and accountable"—why, in considering man's place in nature, exclude his crowning glory, he being the only creature with full-orbed moral perception and responsibility?

Man, it has been well said, begins a new series. He stands alone, erect, godlike, not so much in the pyramid of life, as on its summit. And, as every lofty summit of life is overhung by shining clouds, as if the souls of the hills had risen high above, so, to the vision of reasonable faith, there is another series of life,—the spiritual, the glorified, of which man is the beginning.

THE ANCIENT QUARRY OF DJEBEL TURA.

A DESCRIPTION of this old Egyptian quarry, shown in our illustration, is given by Dr. P. Grosser in *Gaea*, Leipzig, January. It is no wonder, he says, that so highly civilized a people as the old Egyptians appreciated the value of stone for building-material as thoroughly as we moderns do. The fact that they did so, is clearly indicated by a study of the quarry of Djebel Tura, near Cairo, where ancient and modern quarries are seen side by side; where one can turn from the din of busy living workmen to the study of hieroglyphic inscriptions, which



ANCIENT STONE-QUARRIES AT DJEBEL TURA.
(From a photograph by Dr. P. Grosser.)

record the fact that at this same spot was quarried the material for the massive structures of Old Egypt thousands of years ago.

Djebel Tura is situated in the Arabian Desert southward of Djebel Mokattan, from which it is separated by the Wadi-et-Tih. It is furrowed with a row of valleys, affording as convenient a point of attack upon the quarries as is afforded by the Nile Valley upon the cliffs which fringe its banks at a distance of approximately two miles.

The Djebel Tura presents a very characteristic view from the railway-line which, traversing the right bank of the Nile, connects Tura and Massara. Innumerable black, square spots on the cliff disclose the entrances to the subterranean caverns created by the quarry-men. They are really gigantic openings. Those shown in the illustration are in a side-valley, and indeed on a spot where a public inscription was engraved thousand of years

ago. The hills rise about 150 to 200 feet above the level of the valley. The stratum which yields the building-stone is about 35 feet above the valley, and the height of the entrances shown in the cut is about 25 to 30 feet. Internally, the roof rises concave, and the space widens, so that numerous entrances lead to one cavern. In the foreground lie the old rubbish-heaps.

Through the courtesy of Prof. D. V. Brugsch, I was enabled to identify the above-mentioned inscription, of which I took a photographic copy on the spot, with other inscriptions which led this famous Egyptologist to the conclusion that the modern Tura corresponds with the Egyptian "Rufu," in the district *An*, which Strabo characterized later as Troy—a Troy which, of course, has nothing to do with the Troy of the Iliad. This inscription is dated in the year 1 of the reign of Amenophis III., consequently in the middle of the Sixteenth Century, B.C.; and has been translated by Professor Brugsch as follows:

"His Majesty ordered that new rock-chambers be opened to furnish first-class limestone from *An* for the building of his enduring houses. His Majesty finds that there had been a considerable falling-off in the industry for some generations past. His Majesty consequently renews it."

Now, as to the geology of the region: Djebel Tura belongs to the Eocene division of the Tertiary formation, the age to which the great African Desert with its Asiatic continuation—the Arabian Desert—belongs. In recent times, the character of the surface of this desert has engaged the attention of Scientists, and when Dr. Freiherr von Richthofen introduced a new factor into geology, by the assumption that the loess-deposit of China, consisting of several hundred meters of sand, had been deposited by the wind, it became a burning question whether the Arabian Desert was to be explained on the same theory.

The operation of this factor in the Arabian Desert has recently been closely studied by Dr. Johannes Walther, who comes to the conclusion that, not only the so-called "Witnesses," the well-known isolated mountains in the wilderness, but also the valleys (Wadis) are much more the result of deflation than of erosion. By "deflation," Professor Walther signifies not only the action of the wind, by means of which weathered and loosened masses of material are borne away, but also the scouring, destructive, and removing action which the wind exercises upon the rocks.

Now, the valley, of which one side is shown in our illustration, is inclosed by ridges of no inconsiderable height, and in speculating on its origin the question arises: Is this due so much more to the action of wind than of water which in other latitudes is generally assumed to be the exclusive agent?

In the investigation of this question, Dr. Hermann J. Klein concludes, from abundant and reliable sources, that the general belief in the rainlessness of the desert is untenable.

Professor Dr. Zittel, while attributing a predominating influence to the wind, limits its influence in the remark, that "nevertheless the wind's action on the surface of the rock would be inconsiderable but for the co-operation of water in carrying away the abraded product."

Moreover, while Professor Walther seeks to account for the surface-formation of the desert by existing conditions, it is at least questionable whether the existing surface-formation was not determined by quite another set of climatic conditions. In this connection, Professor Zittel says, that "there are abundant indications that in no very remote geological period the region was abundantly watered and fruitful."

Dr. Fraas goes further, and expresses the opinion that even as recently as the founding of Thebes, there was no desert; and although we may hesitate to accept this conclusion, it is at least certain that within the historical period rivers have receded, and the desert advanced, simultaneously.

On the whole, it may safely be concluded that here, as elsewhere, water has been the prime agent in determining the contour of the earth's surface. We must attribute to it at least the initial moulding force, the scooping out of the valleys which paved the way for the destructive agency of the wind to follow.

On the 25th of next month, an annular eclipse of the Sun will take place, but it will not be visible in the United States, the path passing from a point in the Persian Gulf, across India and China and along the Eastern coast of Siberia, ending in Alaska.

THE PREHISTORIC REMAINS AT ESTE.

THE plain of Lombardy, the eastern portion of Upper Italy, and the home of the Venetians, figured in the early iron age as the dividing-line between Southern and Central Europe. Situated between the Apennines and the Balkan peninsula, level, well-watered, and fruitful, and in the direct highway between



FIG. 1.—DAGGER-SHEATH, SITULA (MOVABLE HOLY-WATER FOUNT) AND COVER, AND FIGURE FROM ESTE.

the Hellenic and Scythian regions, it became a favored spot, boasting a civilization which is traceable backward into the remotest Græco-Italian antiquity; not perhaps as far back as to the neolithic mussel-eaters whose shell-mounds are found on the Grand Canal of Venice, but, nevertheless, as far back at least as to the time of the Trojan War.

One of the richest and most famous sites of excavations in Italy was opened in 1876, in Este,—the "Ateste" of Tacitus, Pliny, and Martial—southwest of Padua, in a richly watered region, pleasantly alternated with hill and plain. The graves of Este represent three successive stages of civilization: (1) An Italian stratum, including Villenova types; (2) a Venetian stratum with the characteristic types of Este; and (3) a Gallic or Celtic stratum, with La Fene types. It must not be inferred from this that these three peoples successively furnished the material; but simply that the remains show the influence of these three distinct types of culture in regular series. The bronze articles ornamented with drawings, Fig. 1, belong exclusively to the younger period of the middle series, that is, approximately, to the first half of the Fifth Century, B.C. The oldest, the Italian or Villanova stratum, contains high-necked urns, of coarse material with impressed linear



FIG. 2.—EARTHEN VESSELS FROM EXCAVATIONS AT ESTE.

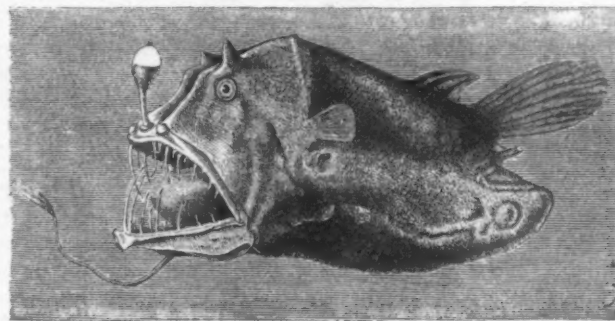
or semicircular patterns, frequently filled with a white substance, in bas-relief.

The second, or specifically Venetian stratum, yields relics showing the greatest resemblance to the finds at Hallstatt in the Eastern Alps and in Istria. The period covers the middle of the thousand years B.C., at which time there was a very active intercourse between the Paphlagonians on the Adige, and their less

favorably situated tribesmen on the Save, the Drave, and the Danube. Along with urns and vessels of older types the excavations have yielded conical buckets, of fine ware, light and graceful in outline, agreeably variegated in black and red, with raised bands, dotted or finely ornamented with rows of little bronze nails, whose bright heads, before they were oxidized, must have produced a very fine effect in contrast with the smooth black surface. Our illustration (Fig. 2) shows a group of vessels of this period.—*Der Stein der Weisen, Vienna.*

THE TORCH-FISH.

ONE of the most noteworthy and striking facts of animal life is its adaptation to the conditions of its environment. Study any animals or group of animals, and it will be seen that its leading physical characteristics are in exact adaptation to its habits and conditions. A very interesting illustration is afforded by the torch-fish (*Linophryne Lucifer*) a cut of which, taken from *Schorer's Familienblatt*, Berlin, is given herewith. The torch-fish is a deep-sea fish carrying on his nose an organ which he can illuminate with a phosphorescent light or extinguish at pleasure. *L. Lucifer* does not use his lantern to guide him on his pathless course in the dark depths of ocean, or to enable him to look around him; but, when meal-time comes, he lights up to attract smaller fishes, which, mistaking the lantern for a phos-



TORCH-FISH.

phorescent insect, dart straight for it, only to find their way into the capacious jaws of *L. Lucifer*. The mode in which the lantern is lighted and extinguished is not yet clearly understood. The illustration appeared originally in Haacke's "Schöpfung der Thierwelt."

RECENT SCIENCE.

Magnetic Phenomena in Gold Mines.—C. A. Mezger (*American Institute of Mining Engineers*, reported in *Engineering and Mining Journal*, March 3) describes some curious magnetic phenomena in the gold-bearing slates at Minas Geraes, Brazil. The slates are full of magnetic iron-ore, influencing the needle to such a degree that surveying with a theodolite is quite impossible near them, but the parts rich in gold show such an increase of the phenomenon that, at certain points, the presence of good gold-ore was indicated by no other signs than the disturbance of the needle. The author believes that the magnetic polarization of the small crystals of magnetite is parallel where they occur with gold, and that it is in all directions at other places, so as to form ore-magnets in the first and to compensate each other in the second case. He leaves the question open whether there is a causal relation between the presence of the gold and the parallel polarization.

Storage-Reservoirs on the Nile.—It is easy to picture one of the Pharaohs, says *Engineering*, London, February 16, gazing sorrowfully over the parched surface of Egypt in the early Summer, and mentally calculating how much he could add to his revenue were he able to command some part of the immense mass of mud that had rolled into the Mediterranean the previous Autumn. The Egyptian kings, however, were not obliged to confine themselves to regrets. Their engineers were able to attack the problem of storage with some degree of success, as is shown by the

ancient works near Lake Moeris. It is now proposed to surpass the ancients, however, and to store the waters of the great river somewhere in upper Egypt, so that they will not rush out so impetuously at the flood, and so that the flow can be distributed more evenly throughout the entire year. There is no doubt about the financial results of such an improvement. The State will gain from the sale of reclaimed lands and the revenue derived from them, and the country as a whole will gain from the increased produce. It is estimated that \$1,000,000 would be obtained by sale of lands in Lower Egypt, together with an increased annual revenue of \$1,350,000 by taxation. There are now four projects under consideration for dams, and one for a reservoir. Unfortunately the most favorable of the sites, from an engineering point of view, is that at the Assouan cataract, which would involve the submergence for several months each year of a great part of the world-famed Temple of Philæ, and this, of course, would be regarded, not only by archaeologists, but by the public at large, as little less than profanation. It is to be hoped that a favorable solution of the problem may be found without resorting to this.

Bacteria in Cigars.—Dr. Kerez (*Centralblatt für Bacteriologie*, quoted in *Nature*, February 15), in order to see whether cigars might not be infected with tubercle bacilli in the process of making, owing to the moistening of the leaves with the saliva of tuberculous workmen, imitated this manufacture on a small scale, using saliva containing tubercle bacilli for wetting the tobacco. The cigars were afterward washed with water, which was used to inoculate Guinea-pigs. In all cases, where less than ten days had elapsed since the manufacture, the animals died, but when the cigars had been kept longer, no ill effects were observed—the tobacco had acted as an efficient germ-killer. Thus, there is probably no fear that consumption will be spread by cigars, if they are only kept long enough before distribution and use.

Insect-Vision.—In the compound eye of an insect, says Dr. G. J. Stoney (*Royal Society*, Dublin, December 20, 1893) the amount of detail visible is limited by the spacing of the lenses and by the aperture of each lens. Predatory insects, as dragon-flies, which have the largest number of lenses, require that objects should be placed at least a degree apart, to be seen separately, whereas, in man, the corresponding angular distance is only one minute. Moths, bees, flies, etc., which have not so many lenses, cannot distinguish objects that are less than two degrees apart, so that they cannot see details on their own antennæ, close as they are, so well as we can from the distance from which we view them. No movement of the eye is possible, as with us, to take in successively different fields of vision; but insects seem to be able to see distinctly throughout the whole of their field of vision, which is impossible for us. The different parts of the compound eye may be focussed separately, so that a wasp, hovering over a breakfast-table, can see (with as much distinctness as he can see anything) all the objects on the table at once, no matter how their distances may differ.

The New Antidote for Morphine.—In a recent number of *THE DIGEST*, we alluded to the discovery of Dr. Moore of New York, that permanganate of potash is an antidote for morphine, and to the supposed necessity for taking the antidote immediately after the poison to realize its effects. This supposition, says *The Medical Times*, March, has now been shown to be incorrect by Dr. Moore, who has demonstrated that rabbits recover when more than an hour elapses between the administration of the morphine and that of the permanganate. These experiments appear to show that the permanganate of potassium will attack the morphia in the blood just as readily as when the poison is taken into the stomach. It is also claimed according to the experiments of Dr. Hetzig, of Germany, that the tendency of morphia is to get into the stomach, even when injected hypodermically into the body. If the affinity which the poison bears for the stomach is as strong as Dr. Hetzig claims, then Dr. Moore might with perfect safety have waited an hour before administering the antidote. To illustrate the astonishing selective faculty of the permanganate for morphine, Dr. Moore mixed 250 grains white of egg with an ounce of water, dissolving in this mixture one grain of morphine, and adding one grain of permanganate in one ounce of water. After mixing,

not a trace of the morphine could be found. According to reports in the public press, several attempts at suicide have already been frustrated by the administration of this antidote.

The Bacillus of Rheumatism.—There is a new bacteriological discovery which must interest rheumatic humanity. M. Max Schuler (*Cosmos*, Paris, February 10) is said to have discovered, in the joints of persons attacked with chronic articular rheumatism, bacteria, which are always identical in like cases. These bacilli are short and thick, having at each end bright grains which anilin colors make still more evident. The discoverer has been able to cultivate these bacteria in bouillon, on gelatin, or on a piece of potato. Their culture requires a temperature of at least 25°, and darkness is indispensable. When shall we have anti-rheumatic vaccination?

Abnormal Eggs.—The production of one egg within another, occasionally reported as a curiosity, is very simple, according to Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier (*Nature*, February 15). It occurs in domestic poultry from over-stimulation of the system by over-feeding. The ovum, or yolk, when mature, is received into the upper part of the oviduct, a tube nearly two feet in length in the domestic fowl, and in its descent is clothed successively with the layers of albumen or white, the lining membrane of the shell, and finally, on arriving at the calcifying portion of the oviduct, is enveloped in the shell itself. Ordinarily, the egg is then expelled, but in the case of the production of a double-yolked egg, a reverse action of the oviduct takes place, and the egg is carried back, meets with another ovum and redescends with it, the two being surrounded together with albumen, membrane, and shell.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE largest screw-testing machine ever made is now being constructed for the College of Civil Engineering of Cornell University. Its height is 20 feet, its width 5, and its length 15½, and it weighs 33,000 pounds. It has the power of exerting a direct tension of 400,000 pounds.

COCAIN is apparently by no means a harmless drug to handle. Three years ago a list of 100 cases of poisoning from its effects was collected, and the number has been growing rapidly since. It is absorbed into the system rapidly even when used externally as a local anesthetic, and is absorbed the faster the stronger the solution that is used. The absorption is greatest in the conjunctiva, and then, in descending order, in the nose, larynx, mouth, and ear. The symptoms of cocaine-poisoning differ widely in different cases. Sometimes nervous and muscular excitement predominates; in other cases, it is the respiration that is chiefly affected, and in still others the circulation.

SAYS a recent authority, "Were half the energy which is being spent in the almost hopeless task of searching for a specific cure for tuberculosis devoted to its extermination, the accomplishment would be secured."

AN impostor, says *The Electrical World*, recently gulled some simpletons in Manayunk, Pa., to the extent of \$1,000 by claims that should have been suspected by the most unsophisticated. By means of a device that he exhibited, which could be placed in the woodwork of a door, he claimed that with a simple chemical battery he could light a house on the same principle "that electricity is utilized to ring door-bells." A house was wired, a small "nickel-plated clock-like machine" was placed in the vestibule, and the stockholders assembled to witness the test. The exhibitor, however, was not forthcoming, and it was discovered that he had made preparations to connect the house secretly with an adjoining trolley wire, but had been frightened away by observing that he was watched.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us from Hannibal, Mo.: "What is the method of transmitting and receiving cablegrams differing from that of telegraphing in the ordinary way?" There are, in general, two methods of making telegraphic signals. In the Morse system, commonly used in this country, the circuit is alternately made and broken, thus magnetizing and demagnetizing the electro-magnet in the receiving instrument. In the Wheatstone system, or needle-telegraph, much used abroad, the current is not broken but reversed by a commutator, causing a needle in the receiving instrument to swing first to one side and then to the other. This is the system used in ocean telegraphy, but the currents have too little power to admit the use of the ordinary receiving instrument. That chiefly used now is the siphon-recorder, the invention of Sir William Thomson (now Lord Kelvin). It consists of a light glass siphon connected with the magnet that is deflected by the current, and containing ink which is electrified, causing it to spirt out in very fine drops. As the siphon swings to and fro over a moving ribbon of paper it thus traces a zig-zag line whose deviations to right and left correspond to the ordinary dots and dashes of the Morse alphabet.

THE purification of sewage at Havre, France, by electrolyzed sea-water, recently described in these columns, is now reported to be so successful that when the refuse is drained into the street gutters, not only is there complete absence of all disagreeable odor, but the gutters, which formerly were black and soiled, have been beautifully bleached, even the curbs and the flagstones becoming nearly white.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

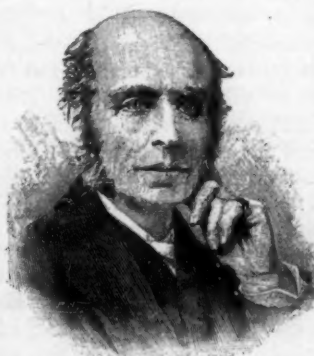
THE *New York Independent* publishes the opinions of twenty-seven Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church on "A Barrier to Church Unity, Can it be Removed?" It is evident, from the opinions expressed, that the only real barrier is found in the question of ordination. The bishops are almost unanimous in requiring that all ministers who shall officiate in Episcopal Churches shall be Episcopally ordained. But, on the question of uniformity in ritual and doctrine, they seem disposed to regard the Apostles' Creed as the foundation of faith.

Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, who is esteemed a Broad and Liberal Churchman, says: "I do not think that the agitation of the question referred to would, at the present time, tend to advance the cause of Church Unity any more than it would to ask the Presbyterians whether they would renounce their distinctive name in accepting the Historic Episcopate." Bishop Grafton, of Fond du Lac, who is probably the most advanced High Churchman in the House of Bishops, says: "It seems passing strange that thoughtful Christians should for one moment expect the Episcopal Church to do what it has no power to do. That which it has received by unbroken tradition—i.e., handing down—from the primitive and Apostolic Church, can no more be repudiated and set aside and omitted, than the Bible, the Creeds, or the Sacraments, which have also been placed in her hands." The Presiding Bishop of the Church, Dr. Williams, of Connecticut, adds: "Will you pardon me for saying that I have small faith in any plans of legislation, or, indeed, in any contrivance of man to restore the lost unity of the Body of Christ."

The *New York Times* has done good service in the cause of religion by drawing attention to a "Passion Pantomime" representing the Passion, Crucifixion, and Resurrection of Christ, as given by the Choir of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, in St. Mary's Hall, Wingfield, N. Y. Mr. Anthony Schmitt, a painter by trade, represented the Saviour, Miss Mary Kelly the Virgin Mary, and Miss Barbara Becker one of the Angels. Peter Hammer was Judas Iscariot. There was no visible representation of the Devil! The pantomime, we are told by *The Times*, was "poorly staged, the scenery was crude, and the costumes hastily prepared." The long gray beard of Judas was made of wadding. It would seem to have been not exactly a "secularization of the Sunday" but a profanation of it, and the matter has been brought before the District Attorney, by the Sunday Observance Society.

MR. GLADSTONE'S DEANS.

THE last ecclesiastical appointments made by Mr. Gladstone before his retirement from office were those of his brother-in-law, Mr. Wickham, to the Deanery of Lincoln, and Mr. Stubbs to the Deanery of Ely. Archdeacon Sinclair, in recording these appointments in *The Review of the Churches*, says: "The two new Deans, who have two of the largest and most beautiful Cathedrals in England, are understood to be liberal both in politics and theology. Mr. Stubbs took his degree at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, of which he was an exhibitioner in 1868, in the same year, obtaining the Le Bas University Prize for an English Essay. After a curacy in Sheffield, he was appointed in 1871



THE DEAN OF LINCOLN.



THE DEAN OF ELY.

to the vicarage of Granborough, Bucks, where he remained thirteen years. In 1884 he was nominated by Mr. Gladstone to the vicarage of Stokenham, Devon, and for the last six years he has been Rector of Wavertree, a suburb of Liverpool. He was Select Preacher at Cambridge in 1881, and has published several volumes of sermons showing strong sympathy with the laboring classes and with the social aspect of Christianity.

Mr. Wickham, on whom Her Majesty has conferred the impor-

tant post of Dean of Lincoln, has been for twenty years Head Master of Wellington College, from which post he lately retired. He was educated at Winchester and at New College, Oxford, where he was successively scholar, fellow, and tutor. He took a "first" in classical moderations in 1854, and a "second" in the finals in 1856; also the prize for Latin verse and Latin essay. His delightful lectures on Horace were valued alike by his own undergraduates and those of the allied college of Balliol. His quiet, friendly, unobtrusive manners gained him much personal esteem. He was twice select preacher at Oxford, and Whitehall Preacher in 1870. A University sermon of his is remembered on the "Gentlemanliness of St. Paul." He prepared an admirable edition of Horace for the Clarendon Press. Quite apart from his alliance with the family of the Prime Minister, his services to Christian scholarship and education pointed him out for a high position in the Church. The Chapter at Lincoln will find him a pleasant and wise colleague, and a man of dignity, reserve, self-restraint, and abundant common-sense.

CARDINAL MANNING'S MESSAGE TO POSTERITY.

THE *Pall Mall Budget*, London, remarks that it seems almost incredible that anything absolutely new should remain to be done. We are constantly confronted with apparently new ideas, which are found, on examination, to have been plagiarized, or partly anticipated by Chinese, Mexicans, Etruscans, Assyrians, Egyptians, Greeks, or some other of the learned nations of antiquity. At the same time, we have so far advanced in scientific discovery and research that nothing any longer seems to us to be impossible. The dream of one generation becomes the commonplace of the next; the miracle of a bygone age is a simple phenomenon to succeeding ones. The one thing left that limits us, that we can neither evade nor conquer, is death—and even this we have begun to attack.

It seems at first sight an incredible thing that any part of a man should survive the dissolution of his body in such a form as to be recognizable and distinctive in future ages. Most of all is it wonderful that this part should be the voice, the least tangible and enduring of all his features. The word spoken goes forth, and is lost forever in space. Waves carry it onward upon the air, till, like the ripples of the ocean, it disappears in infinitely small vibrations. Everybody knows the history of the phonograph, Edison's most wonderful invention, and the method by which these waves of sound are so accurately recorded on a cylinder of wax that they can be reproduced at pleasure.

The minutest inflections and peculiarities of tone are preserved with a fidelity that is simply marvellous.

On Friday, February 16, for the first time, a small audience of distinguished men and women had the gratification of hearing a message bequeathed directly to them by one who is now dead. The message was brief, and not especially important; but it was delivered at a moment of deep and fervent emotion by a man who had no cause to fear death, and who already saw it coming upon him.

It appears that Cardinal Manning, in addition to the message which he sent to Pope Leo XIII., the reception of which made a great effect on the mind of the Pontiff, who could hardly believe that he heard the voice of his friend, committed a record to the phonograph, the terms of which were not to be disclosed until some time after his death. The only people who heard this message were Monsignor Johnson, the Cardinal's chaplain, Mr. Kent, Colonel Gouraud, and a lady who manipulated the instrument.

"Upon my handing Cardinal Manning the cylinder," says Colonel Gouraud, he took it with a curious expression in his eyes, as if he were trying to realize that the next time the message was heard he would be in his grave. He was visibly touched and affected, and seemed to attach great significance to the occurrence, which, from a scientific as well as an historic point of view, was undoubtedly one of the very greatest interest. I, myself, shall certainly never forget it, although since then I have travelled far, and have obtained records of many notable voices."

A few months afterward, on January 14, 1892, the Cardinal

passed away, and the phonograph cylinder was left at Church House among his other effects. Upon entering into office, his successor, Cardinal Vaughan, discovered it and sought to have the message revealed; but the only man who could reveal it was



A VOICE FROM THE GRAVE.
The late Cardinal Manning speaking a message to posterity into the phonograph.

Colonel Gouraud, and for more than two years he was himself lying upon a bed of sickness. A few days ago, on hearing of the Colonel's residence in London, Cardinal Vaughan again opened the question, and it was arranged that a small representative company should be invited to meet his Eminence and participate in the ceremony of reproducing Cardinal Manning's farewell words. Unfortunately, on account of the short notice and the inconvenient hour, many who would otherwise have

been present were detained by Parliamentary and other engagements, but a representative gathering was drawn together on February 16, by the unusual nature of the occasion. The scene was a very impressive one, and the audience listened with bated breath to the faint scratching of the phonograph, as the message slowly forced itself upon the ears of the three who first handled the ear-pieces. These were Cardinal Vaughan, Mr. Bayard, the American Ambassador, and the Lady Mayoress. The message came forth, slowly, solemnly, deliberately, and with long pauses of thought. It was this:

"To all who come after me, I hope that no words of mine, written or spoken in my life, will be found to have done harm to any one after I am dead.—Henry Edward Manning, Cardinal Archbishop."

EARLY CHRISTIANITY IN THE ORIENT.

THE *Catholic Quarterly*, Philadelphia, has an article on "The Church and the Empire," A.D. 250-312, in which its author estimates the probable spread of Christianity in Asia.

The diffusion of Christianity was naturally much greater in the Orient than in the West. It was long looked on as an Eastern cult, scarcely distinguishable from Judaism. Its professors were usually from the East, where its first communities were established, and where it acquired its distinctive name. In the West, the barbarian lands were almost impassable barriers, but the entire East was the seat of ancient culture and refinement—precisely the field for a religion which appealed to all the higher and purer instincts of humanity. A letter of Pliny to Trajan early in the Second Century shows what astonishing progress the new religion had made in Bithynia and Pontus. Fifty years later, the magician, Alexander of Abonuteichos, found the same provinces full of atheists and Christians, and in the Easter controversy several bishops of this region took a notable part. In the latter half of the Third Century, Gregory Thaumaturgus is said to have almost entirely converted the pagan population in certain parts of Pontus, and his *Epistola Canonica*, one of the earliest and most venerable documents of diocesan legislation, supposes many well-established Christian communities. We learn from Philostorgius that, at this time, the Goths captured many Christian ecclesiastics on the occasion of their inroads into Cappadocia and Galatia.

The cities of the western seaboard of Asia Minor contained a very large Christian population, and in the middle of the Third Century, the city of Apamæa in Phrygia was entirely Christian, and used a Christian seal from A.D. 112, and for three hundred years afterward, Phrygia was essentially a Christian land.

Although in the first three centuries we learn the names of only about thirty episcopal sees in Asia Minor, that they were much more numerous is evident from the fact that about one hundred bishops of these parts took part at the Council of Nice

(A.D. 325). It would not be an exaggeration to say that one-tenth of the twenty millions of Asia Minor were Christians at the beginning of the persecution of Diocletian.

The Christian population of Syria must have been proportionately as large as that of Asia Minor. It was the first land into which the Jewish proselytes penetrated; its cities, notably Damascus and Antioch, were filled with Jews. Here, too, a very large share of the early Christian literature arose. The early Syriac translation of the sacred books of the Christians (the *Peschito*), the compilation of such episcopal manuals as the *Apostolic Constitution*, and such romances as the *Recognitions of Clement*, the tireless activity of Pamphilus and his school of transcribers in copying the Scriptures—prove that there were many communities of wealthy and intelligent Christians. From the end of the First Century Antioch was recognized by them as the head of all the churches of Syria, a position to which her size, situation, and history fully entitled her.

The discoveries of M. De Vogüé in Northern and Central Syria have put it beyond a doubt that at the beginning of the Fourth Century, there was a very large percentage of Christians of rank and wealth in the splendid capital of the Orient. The small kingdoms of Osroene, Adiabene, and Edessa were in great measure Christian at the end of the Second Century. In fact, the first national conversion to Christianity that we know was that of the Abgars of Edessa, a line of kings whose Jewish sympathies go back more than a century earlier.

In the City of Alexandria the frequent and bloody persecutions of the Christians are clear evidence that they were numerous. The cosmopolitan character of this city, the Paris of antiquity, with its multitudinous traders and travelers from Britain to India, furthered the Christian proselytism in a city of philosophers, students, and inquirers. We find in the latter half of the Second Century the existence of the famous catechetical school which drew many pagans to its lectures. The Egypto-Meletian schism is a proof that the Coptic Church was widespread throughout the Delta and along the Nile.

Beyond the limits of the empire, Armenia, the first of the great kingdoms to accept Christianity as the religion of the State, was thoroughly Christian before the victory of Saxa Rubra (A.D. 312). The work of Gregory the Illuminator was then going on over the whole plateau of this vast borderland, where Roman and Parthian, Byzantine and Persian, fought so long and so fiercely for absolute dominion. Its sparse population of three millions lived in somewhat feudal relations with the great nobles and the king. The aristocracy must have become Christian at the same time, since we learn from Eusebius that Maximinus Daza made war against Armenia (312) for having embraced Christianity, and an ancient tradition says that Gregory ordained four hundred bishops before his death.

In antiquity, the limits of the territory known as Arabia were only vaguely known, and the success of the Roman arms was never complete enough to warrant the establishment of colonies. The nomadic manners of the Arabs or Saracens, and the fanatic Jewries on the border, were great obstacles to the spread of the Christian religion, yet we find about the middle of the Third Century "very many bishops" assembled at Bostra. As regards India, it is very probable that there were communities of Christians in the Malabar peninsula before the time of Constantine, and the history and teachings of Manes reveal the presence of Christianity on the outermost limits of Persia.

THE SON OF THE CARPENTER AND THE COMMON PEOPLE.

IN an article contributed by Dr. Lyman Abbott to *The Cosmopolitan*, he observes, that, from the first the message of Jesus was received with welcome by the peasant population—especially in Galilee. This northern province of Palestine was the New England of the Holy Land. The influence of the hierarchy was far less there than in Judea. Neither the elaborate system of observances which characterized the Pharisee, nor the cynical scepticism which characterized the Sadducee, had infected the peasant and commercial population of Galilee as it had the more exclusive and restricted population of Judea, dominated as it was

by the Holy City, the temple, and the priesthood. Provincial pride in the genius of the untaught Rabbi, who was one of the people, and spoke as one of them, added to His fame and popularity. But the secret of both lay in his message and spirit. The author of "Ecce Homo" has well indicated these in the now familiar phrase, "Enthusiasm of Humanity." The Jew regarded disease as a special sign of divine displeasure: the more loathsome the disease the greater the displeasure; the lunatic as possessed of a devil; the blind as punished for his own sin or that of his parents; the leper as loathsome alike to God and all good men. Jesus treated disease as a misfortune, and the sick, the blind, the leprosy, as objects of pity. Galilee resounded with the fame of the cures which accompanied his preaching. The Sabbath was not too sacred a day nor the synagogue too sacred a place for the manifestation of this pity and the exercise of this mercy. The law of Moses forbade touching a corpse; but Jesus more than once touched the hand of the corpse that He might bring life back. It forbade one to touch a leper; but Jesus put His hand upon the leper to heal him. Whatever interpretation Rationalism may put upon these stories of marvelous cure, it cannot be doubted that the simple faith of the common people would find no difficulty in believing them, and in them find an evidence of a humanity without a precedent then, if not without a parallel since.

Not only disease, but, scarcely less, sin Jesus treated as a misfortune, and the sinner as an object of compassion, not of invective. The only exception was the hypocrite, who pretended to religion in order that he might mask iniquity. In discarding the sacrificial system of the Jews, Jesus discarded the legislation which had grown up with it.

Out of certain sanitary regulations, probably prescribed in the wilderness, there had grown up an elaborate doctrine of ceremonial uncleanness. Certain meats were unclean and could not be eaten; the corpse was unclean and could not be touched; certain diseases made the sufferer unclean and made him an outcast until the priest had pronounced him cleansed; the pagan was unclean—contact with him must be scrupulously avoided. Out of this doctrine grew an elaborate ritualism of ablutions. All these elaborate religious regulations Jesus swept away. He refused to perform the ceremonial ablutions and ate with "unwashed hands;" He himself enjoyed



DR. LYMAN ABBOTT.

freedom and He recommended to others freedom on the Sabbath; He discountenanced praying in public, counseled against long prayers, and told the people, in their praying, to ask God for anything they wanted. Between children and their father there is no court etiquette. Thus, under His teaching, religion ceased to be a special observance and became an affair of practical life.

In these and other respects, Jesus showed unmistakably His sympathy with the common people, and the common people heard Him gladly. He preached a doctrine which they could understand; presented a religious life which they could enter into; prescribed no duties which they could not practise; and recommended His teaching by illustrations drawn from their daily life. His congregations were chiefly composed of the common people; His special friends and companions were chosen from the common people. In the practical and social questions of the day He identified himself with them. The priest and Levite who passed the wounded traveler by, He condemned; the heretical Samaritan who went out of his way to relieve the unfortunate wayfarer, He commended. The rich man who fared sumptuously every day, oblivious of the poverty about him, He portrayed as in another life suffering torments in Hell; the outcast beggar as in Paradise. The shrewd and thrifty capitalist, whose only notion of prosperity was accumulation and still accumulation, He called a "fool." A corrupt ring had installed themselves in the outer court of the

Temple, turned it into a market-place, and driven the common people out. With flashing eye, He turned upon the traffickers and single-handed drove them away. Personally, He shared the poverty of the poor with them and required those who wished to unite themselves to Him in the innermost circle of His friends to do the same; much in the spirit in which to-day a Salvationist working in the slums submits to the conditions of the life which she endeavors to transform.

True and False Riches.—Dr. Jenda Ram, in *The New Californian (Theosophical) Journal*, says:

The light of religion only dawns on the soil of abstraction, meditation, mental quiet, and contemplation. Under the stimulant of the powerful incentives for material progress, man has become neglectful of his higher duties to Truth, and even eminent men of science have begun to feel the dangerous and disgraceful effects of this tendency. Society is at present afflicted with four fatal diseases: indifference, skepticism, infidelity, and materialism. The cause lies in the worship of matter and money. To see this, one only needs to look at the large number of lawyers, physicians, etc., and other life-draggers in the innumerable fashionable professions of the day; their object is the amassing of great fortunes, so alluring to the jaundiced eye of the man.

Love of money is a disease, a form of insanity. So long as it exists there shall be no morality, no religion, no truth, no philosophy. The error of this world consists in thinking the gross material objects of the world to be of any real value. True wealth is the wealth of the soul,—repletion of the mind with its four-fold endowment,—that of health, of muscular power, and of will, the endowment of intellectual faculties, of feeling and moral recognition. Mind is everywhere the regnant principle. Mind is the true source of power; knowledge, or ideas, the true wealth. Says the Upanishad: "True power comes from the inherent spirit, and immortality from the possession of ideas or knowledge."

The Present Position of Protestantism in Germany.—In *Die Gegenwart*, Berlin, there is an article on "The Condition of Protestantism in Germany," in which the writer says the religious enthusiasm of the nation which moved the men of the early decades of the Nineteenth Century is apparently losing its influence, and the study of ethics is coming to the front. It is well worth while, he says, to examine what may be called the chess-board of the Ethical World.

To our intense astonishment we find a lonely figure there, a queen, if you will, who is endangered by a coalition of enemies. This queen is Protestantism. It cannot be denied that Protestantism stands to-day isolated, and its enemies are on the increase. Catholicism, Greek Orthodoxy, Judaism, Liberal Deism, and Atheism—all unite against the modern Protestants. What has brought this about? It was not thus twenty years ago, for, with the exception of Roman Catholicism, the people holding the other religious views were friendly to the Protestant Churches. The Greek Orthodox Church looked upon the Protestants as allies against Roman arrogance. The Jews recognized in the Protestant Church the champion of religious tolerance. Liberal Deists looked upon the Protestant as brothers, and the Atheists respected the Protestants as defenders of liberty of conscience.

What has made all these people change their opinion? A glance at the history of the last few decades will furnish the explanation. We read of attempts to unite the Protestants into one great Church; we read of the *Kulturkampf*, of Anti-Semitism and reactionary school-laws. The fact is, Protestantism has changed. The Protestantism which, during the ages that followed the Reformation and the Thirty Years War, built its rights of existence upon religious toleration and liberty of conscience, has now become an *ecclesia militans*. And this is especially the case in Germany. Hardly had the thunder of the guns at Sedan ceased and William the Victorious placed the German crown upon his head, when we began to hear the catchword of the "Protestant Empire." This dissatisfied the orthodox Muscovites. Rome was aggravated by the *Kulturkampf*, for the Romanists, from being oppressors, suddenly were made to feel as the oppressed. The Jews cannot forget that Protestant clergymen began the

Anti-Semitic crusade against them. The liberal Deists were roused by the Protestant supervision of the schools.

All this is not without political importance. Rome and Moscow have already become united against the Protestants, if the financial power of the Jews can be brought to assist them, and terms can be arranged with the formidable power of Socialist Atheism. Then, indeed, the Triple Alliance will be much at a disadvantage against this formidable politico-ethical quadruple coalition. But all is not yet lost. Let Protestantism remember its origin and early days. Let it prove that its aim is not to advance by forcible means, but alone by convincing its converts. Let Protestantism remove from itself the odium of an *ecclesia militans*, and its existence will be guaranteed.

Practical Occultism.—Mr. Charles H. Mackay, in *The St. Louis Theosophical Magazine*, asks, What is the vital prerequisite of eternal life? and replies: It is the ability to rise superior to environment and its limitations. Learn to become master of each opposing force as it presents itself and you will solve the mystery of life. Learn to be faithful in small things. Herein is the real secret.

It is the balanced man that we are looking for; the being who is strong physically, mentally, and spiritually (or morally). Until this plane is attained we are conscious only in part. The people who are looking to spiritual occultism for help are mostly right as to the spiritual things, but the "garden," the holy temple, the body, has been so woefully neglected, that the soul gets discouraged at times. Let us commence repair and renovation.

I am fully convinced that health and strength may be regained even by the aged, and a degree of youthfulness again be possessed by faithful adherence to our principles. We may "live" as long as we please, provided we "please" to conform to the wonderful, yet simple, laws of our temples (bodies).

We die through the weakness of one or two functions, not from general failure in all functions. We are as strong as our weakest part, and it behooves us to ascertain wherein we are weak and immediately set about the task of strengthening that part. People are dead in certain parts of the body. They resemble certain farms where rocks, stumps, and bogs abound. They are not properly cultivated.

Regret is another way of calling yourself a fool, of weakening your faith in yourself. Instead of confessing, "I am so sorry," stand by your soul as a man, and say, "I am glad for this needed experience. I am now one step nearer the goal;" thus you are pressing forward. Every moment spent in repentance is a moment lost. Believe in yourself. If you don't, no one will believe in you, rest assured. Forsake the graveyards of yesterday. There is no to-morrow and yesterday. Eternity is the present moment.

The Week of Prayer and Passion Week.—The Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, writing to *The Boston Congregationalist*, says there is an increasing number among both clergy and laity, who feel that Passion Week as a season of special meditation has advantages over what has become known as the Week of Prayer. In the first place, the weather is generally milder in March or April than in January, and many of the aged and infirm who cannot brave the storms of midwinter are able to trust themselves to the gentler atmosphere of Spring.

Furthermore, the week preceding Easter is freighted with memories more precious than those which cluster round any other week in all the months. Passion Week is the heart of the Christian year. It is dear to every Christian heart. To follow the Master's footsteps through the closing week of His earthly life, to repeat once more the words which fell from His lips on those sad, glad days, to meet as brethren on the Thursday evening which commemorates the evening on which He took the Bread, and gave thanks, and brake it, and gave it unto His disciples, to ponder in silence the mystery of the awful day on which the King of Glory died—this brings to the Church a benediction which lingers and which lingering purifies and strengthens.

NOTES.

THE Spanish papers state that as serious accidents often occur at the bull-fights in Spain, and that the Catholic priests are frequently called upon to administer extreme unction, the Bishop of Ciudad Rodrigo has asked the Sacred Penitentiary whether the priest who carried the holy oils upon him could be present at the show? The answer was, "No." To the question, "Can the holy oils be kept for precaution in a place near by a bull-fight?" The reply was, "Yes." But it cannot be tolerated that a priest after placing the oils in a suitable place for immediate use should himself stay and become a spectator of the bull-fight.

As an evidence of the rapid growth of the Church of England in Wales at the very time that the Liberal Government contemplate its disestablishment, *The Rock*, London, states that eight new permanent churches, ten mission churches, and three new vicarages have been erected since 1884 in the town of Swansea. Besides this, the parish church has been rebuilt; also four new parishes have been created, and twelve additional clergy are being employed. The Swansea Church Extension Fund has raised a sum equal to \$120,000 toward these works.

The Church Review, London, remarks that to an ordinary mind the idols of the Hindoos are as hideous as they are meaningless. Mrs. Besant, however, who has lately become a mild Hindoo herself, rejoices in a more than ordinary mind, for in a recent lecture she not only avers that she is competent to explain "some of the underlying meanings of these idols," but counsels her new coreligionists to continue worshipping them. She further says that "the Hindoo religion is the only one which is good for the most philosophical as well as the most childish-minded men and women." For this she is taken to task by a writer in the *Calcutta Statesman* who is presumably a Theosophist, and who warns everybody to "hesitate before accepting the hysterical utterances of a woman against the plain teachings of history, archaeology, and ethnology."

No theological lectures in the world have commanded more interest than those delivered at Oxford University under the title of "Bampton Lectures." Those for the present year (which are now being delivered) are by the Rev. J. R. Illingworth, M.A., formerly Fellow of Jesus and Tutor of Keble. He is said to be a theologian and a metaphysician, with great power of abstract thought, a remarkable charm of style, and may be trusted to give a thoroughly characteristic course. It is a sign of the times that for a second time the preacher is of the "Lux Mundi" school, a body of men who have fairly monopolized the attention and the interest of thinking undergraduates of Oxford.

A CORRESPONDENT to *The Watchman* says the condition of Japan in a religious sense to-day is a reflection of the mixed and changing political complexion of the country. The older religious beliefs are undoubtedly passing away, but the new faith is yet mingled with the old beliefs in a confusing and chaotic and changing mass, out of which will be involved the future religion of Japan.

DURING Lent, says *The Catholic News*, the churches in Paris present each Sunday a scene of religious activity and reverent devotion analogous to what is going on now in London during the course of the great mission. On Quinquagesima Sunday, Cardinal Richard publishes a list of select preachers whose talents and zeal befit them to occupy the pulpits of the sacred edifices subject to the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Paris. As a rule, the best preachers are allotted to the principal churches, although this year the distinguished Father Olivier, Dominican Prior of Amiens, is placed at the Church of St. Honoré d'Eylau, near the suburb of Passy. At the venerable cathedral of Notre Dame, Mgr. d'Hulst once more occupies the pulpit, continuing the series of conferences on the Commandments of God which he began last year.

The Catholic Review of New York says: "Mr. Nathan Straus, the philanthropist of this city, has ascertained that the funerals that cost the poor about \$100 can be provided for \$30. Accordingly he intends to go into the business of burying the dead until he has fought the undertakers to take only a fair profit and not exact over 200 per centum net on their outlay. They would be glad to inter him, but he intends to lay them out."

The United Presbyterian says: "An undertaker, who is not a Christian, said the other day: 'I have noticed that, as a rule, the less religion people have in their lives, the more they desire to have in their funeral service.'"

DR. JOSEPH PARKER, in speaking at a workingmen's meeting at Bradford on "Preaching and its Methods," said there are gentlemen who sit in the pews thus (with his hands clasped in front of him), and take note of the minister, and say—(nodding his head); and that is all they do for the kingdom of God. And the kingdom of God is not aware of it. And what do these dogs do? I will tell you. They say to the minister, 'I want to see the gallery better filled.' Why don't they go out and fill it? The minister should be encouraged and not damped and depressed by miserable creatures like these."

"I WISH these missionaries didn't vary so much," said King Kannabile, as he swallowed his portion of the roast. "I wish so too," said Queen Kannabile, "but there are so many brands of Presbyterians these days it's hard to tell what to order."

THE CREATOR KNOWS.—"Doctor," said the patient, "I believe there's something wrong with my stomach."

"Not a bit of it," replied the doctor promptly. "God made your stomach and He knows how to make them. There's something wrong with the stuff you put in it, may be, and something wrong in the way you stuff it in and stamp it down, but your stomach is all right." And immediately the patient discharged him.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY AND THE AGRARIANS.

THE Committee of twenty-eight members appointed by the Reichstag to report on the Russo-German Commercial Treaty, has decided to advise the passage of the Treaty without alterations. The vote stood 16 for and 12 against. Von Dönhoff-Friedrichstein, the leader of the Conservatives in the fourth Königsberg district, had spoken very warmly in favor of the Treaty,



THE BILLET-DOUX.

Madame La République:—What! A love-letter? And to my rival, too?
Russian Bear:—Oh, m-merely a matter of business, my dear.

—Punch, London.

and according to the *Königsberger Allgemeine Zeitung*, the Emperor telegraphed to him, "Bravo—You have acted as a nobleman should."

The Minister of Finance, Dr. Miquel, declared that he did not assign any particular importance to the Commercial Treaty with Russia, from an agricultural point of view, inasmuch as Germany already had similar Treaties with Austria and Italy. All the legislation of the last thirty years, he said, had favored, and had been enacted especially with a view to assist trade and industry. It was an open question whether this was right or not, but he did know that the Emperor desired a new era, in which the interests and needs of the agriculturists should be paramount in the future making of laws.

The *Zukunft*, Berlin, a magazine which is bitterly opposed to the doings of the "New Course" which Caprivi has inaugurated under William II., continued its attack upon the Treaty even when its acceptance by the Committee was assured. It publishes an "open letter" to the Chancellor, by Edmund Koppel, in which the writer says:

"Your Excellency is proud not to possess a single acre of ground, and you say that you cannot see why you should favor Agrarian Politics. I would point out that the four definitions, family connection, nationality, citizenship, and humanity, express decreasing degrees of interest in our fellow-men. Even the most enthusiastic cosmopolitan, a man of the Henry George type, who calls the Nationalists simply thieves, even such a man will not be long in making up his mind whether to grant assistance to his brother or to a Hottentot, if his means only suffice to help one."

Theodor Barth, one of the pillars of Radicalism in Germany and a pronounced Free-trader, says in *Die Nation*: "That the Reichstag will accept the Treaty cannot be doubted; but it is of

little matter if the Government be only victorious, the victory should be so decided that all reactionary movements will be destroyed. The country people must be taken in hand, they must be taught that the Agrarians are utterly selfish in trying to enrich themselves at the cost of the national industries. The Conservatives are simply digging their own political grave."

The editor of the *Deutsche Rundschau*, Berlin, thinks that the opposition against the Treaty has never been very earnest on the part of the Agrarians. The Committee of the East Prussian Agrarian Club has apprised the Chancellor that the Club will not agitate against the Treaty, in the hope that the Chancellor will favor the Bimetallistic agitation of the Agrarians.

Professor v. Schulze-Gaevernitz, in an article on Russian Nationalism, in the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, Berlin, denies that the Treaty will conciliate Russia. The Berlin Congress of 1787 has changed Russia's attitude. The Panslavists believe that the road to Constantinople leads through the Brandenburg Gate; that Germany is the strongest breastwork of Europe which must be taken before the struggle between the East and the West can be decided.

The Russian Press expresses great satisfaction at the presumably speedy ratification of the Treaty. The increase of the duty on Russian wheat in France arouses much bitter comment. Even such pronounced advocates of the Franco-Russian Alliance as the *Gazette de Petersbourg* share this feeling. This paper says that, under the impression of a perfect economic peace between Russia and Germany, the ground may be laid for a satisfactory solution of political questions. Thus, the European States may be very differently grouped in future, especially as France did not see fit to renew her former Tariff Treaty with Russia.

The *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, says: "American wheat-exports to France are firmly established, and can bear an increased duty without serious inconvenience. The Russian grain-trade is only just recovering from the heavy blows which famine and a temporal restriction of export have dealt it. This difference is so perceptible that, if we were not convinced of the French friendship, we could believe that France intends specially to hurt Russian interests. France, as one of the most favored nations, has the same advantages which we are about to grant to Germany. But we must receive similar advantages in return. Treaties are not dictated by sentiment. *Do ut des* is the foundation of every commercial treaty."

The French Free-Traders complain very bitterly because the Chamber of Deputies has passed the Bill authorizing an increase of the duty on wheat from 5 francs to 8 francs per quintal. Leroy-Beaulieu, the well-known economist, says in the *Journal des Débats*, Paris: "The measure is of terrible consequence from an international point of view. It is very easy to say that trade relations have no influence upon politics, but such talk will not be noticed by earnest people and intelligent observers. The deplorable rupture of our trade-relations with Switzerland has certainly done much to weaken the friendship between the French and the Swiss, and just the very fact that our trade with Great Britain is so great softens down the difference of opinion on other matters and prevents a terrible conflict."



FATHER CAPRIVI TO MOTHER V. HAYDEN:
—If your Agrarian little ones trouble you too much, put them in the Agricultural Chambers.—*Wespen*, Berlin.

Emperor William a few days ago visited v. Heyden, the Prussian Minister of Agriculture. The Emperor remained until midnight, discussing Agrarian questions. His Majesty believes that organization of Special Agricultural Chambers would do much to settle the differences between the Government and the land-owners.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST OPIUM.

FORCED by the general outcry against the cultivation and sale of opium, the Indian Government has appointed a Commission of Investigation, to report on the evils arising from opium-culture in India and other British possessions in Asia. The Commission will ask permission to continue its work in China. The majority of the papers in India condemn the opium-traffic very strongly, but the Government Press expresses the opinion that the outcry against the drug is unwarranted.

Dr. Robson Roose, in an article in *The Pall Mall Magazine*, London, February, expresses himself on this question as follows:

The opium question is now exciting considerable attention. Agitation has been going on for years, sometimes apparently sleeping, but never quite extinct, and ever and anon waking up and showing great vitality. The Government has become aware of the necessity of doing something, and it has had recourse to the ordinary refuge, the appointment of a Special Commission. The Government of India derives a large revenue from the sale of opium, some of which is consumed in India, under the sanction of license, while the greater portion is sent to China. The question then arises: Are we, as a nation, justified in supplying our Indian fellow-subjects and the Chinese with a drug which, taken habitually, even in moderate doses, is usually regarded as a destroyer of mind and body?

The quantity of opium exported from India is a subject of great importance. In 1872, the area in Bengal under the poppy was 560,000 acres. The number of chests sold was 42,675, producing a net revenue of Rx. 4,359,376. This was all exported to China and the Straits Settlements. In the year ending March 31, 1891, 57,000 chests were sold, at a rate of Rx. 1,030 per chest. In the same year the duty levied on opium grown in the Native States amounted to Rx. 1,754,000, and the total net revenue from the two sources—Bengal and the Native States—was Rx. 5,698,000. The revenue raised in China from its tax on Indian opium amounts to about £2,000,000. At the present day, more opium is consumed in China than in all the rest of the world, and a large proportion is sent direct from India. With regard to its use, the questions already discussed again crop up, and there is the same conflict of opinion as to the effects upon the bodies and minds of those who indulge in it. There are no reliable statistics as to the number of opium-smokers in China, or the quantity taken, or the average duration of life. The number is, doubtless, comparatively small in proportion to the whole population; it has been estimated at from three to four millions. All these questions, interesting as they are to many, would possess little real importance were we not as a nation directly concerned in the sale of the drug. The monopoly, which results from the action of the Indian Government, pours into the Indian treasury a large income derived from foreigners. The Chinese have done all in their power to stop the importation of opium into their country. They enacted the most stringent laws, imposing the severest penalties. In 1839, a Chinese Commissioner compelled the surrender of, and destroyed, over twenty thousand chests of opium, worth more than two millions sterling. War with England followed, and the Chinese were compelled to pay heavily for their bravery. Less than twenty years afterward, another war broke out, and the Chinese were forced to legalize the traffic. Over and over again, their authorities have asked our Government to relinquish the system of legalized importation, to prohibit the growth of the poppy in India, and to substitute the cultivation of cereals or cotton. In the mean time, however, the cultivation of the poppy in China itself has enormously increased in spite of prohibition. The quality of the native drug is said to be improving, and the taste for it (in preference to the stronger foreign article) is rapidly growing. This fact has been brought forward as an excuse for the continuance of our policy. It is sometimes said, that if we cease to cultivate opium, the Chinese will produce more. This would be more harmful to China than the importation of the article, for in many parts of China the population is very densely packed, and famines are terribly frequent. Two smokers deprive the country of food for one person.

M. v. Brandt, the late German Consul-General to China, thinks the Chinese Government regards chiefly the economical aspect of

the opium question. "The opium-trade changes the balance of trade to China's disadvantage," he says in a recent number of the *Deutsche Revue*, Breslau: The value of the imports amounted in 1892, to 135 million taels; the export to 102.5 million taels. This difference is mainly due to the importation of opium. The anti-opium societies, mostly composed of Christians, have assisted the Chinese in gathering material for a crusade against this traffic, in the vain hope that their conduct may facilitate the missionary efforts.

The Times, Colombo, Ceylon, says: There is a continual outcry against opium among a certain section of the European population of India. Lately, these persons have been collecting evidence to show that the opium-habit is prevalent among the Singhalese; but the fanatic opponents of the drug, instead of producing this evidence, should prove rather that opium is really harmful, which they have hitherto failed to do. The opium-habit is far less dangerous to the community than drunkenness.

The Ceylon Observer, Colombo, Ceylon, declares that the natives of Ceylon and India have at last recognized the danger to their health from the use of opium. They have come forward in a body, asking for restrictions upon the sale of the drug. Many of its victims have offered to explain publicly how much they suffered in body and mind from its use.

The Mahomedan *Patna Gazette*, Patna, India, discusses the subject as follows:

Whatever the safeguard which the Chinese provide against the injurious effects of opium, so much is certain, that in India not a single instance can be found in which its use has not produced a disastrous effect. *Maduk-Khonas* and *Chandu-Khonas* are the dens of opium-eaters, and a single visit to these places will reveal what sort of life these wretched specimens of humanity lead. If the cultivation of the poppy and the production of opium becomes a thing of the past, the people of India will have reason to congratulate themselves. An Indian statesman may contend that there are financial difficulties in the way, and ask: How is the Government to compensate for the drain caused by the loss of revenue? We would only reply: You must either let the people of India become rotten to the very core by the use of opium, or bear the loss of a great source of revenue. We would advise the Government to choose the lesser of the two evils.

The Bombay Guardian, whose Editor has been threatened with prosecution for libel by Damaji Luxmauchand, the manager of a licensed opium-farm, says:

On the arrival of the Opium Commission at Bombay, it is not unlikely that its members, and, through them, the public, may be treated to a flood of official nonsense upon this subject. The truth is particularly obnoxious to iniquity-mongers, and its ultimate issues are often unexpectedly unpleasant to them. Perhaps a diligent scrutiny of "The Compensation Bogey" will enable some official opiumist among India's "heaven-born rulers," so-called, to discover ground for a further summons against the Editor of this paper. A few thousand rupees, more or less, for legal expenses in support of the opium-iniquity, can easily be squeezed out of India's long-suffering people.

The Times of India, Bombay, defends the use of opium as comparatively harmless, and thinks that its prohibition would be followed by a greater sale of alcoholic liquors, and contends that the closing of the licensed opium-houses would not lessen the consumption of the drug, as unlicensed opium-clubs would supply the drug to those who desire it.

The Malaysia Message, Singapore, accuses the Government officials of suppressing anti-opium evidence in the Straits Settlements as well as in India. Several European and Chinese residents have been requested to give answers to certain questions supplied by the Opium Commission; but, says this paper, these persons were selected by the officials of the department of the Colonial Secretary. It is possible, of course, to put a charitable interpretation upon the Colonial Secretary's selection; but we hold that it is his duty, as a public servant, to obtain a fair balance of evidence on both sides of the question. He has been very unfortunate in finding pro-opium evidence. Some of our readers will smile, when they learn that one of the persons whom the Colonial Secretary has been discreet enough to ask for his opinion is the Government Opium-Farmer!

A Siberian Sebastopol.—Vladivostock will soon be closed to merchant shipping, as it has been determined by the Russian Government to convert "the Regent of the East," as the name means, into a second Sebastopol, open only to the naval ships of Russia. This determination has for some time been known to the mercantile residents of the port, many of whom have already anticipated its realization by purchasing sites for new premises at Passiette, a better port in several respects, some fifty miles to the south. Imports have been transshipments in articles mostly of German origin. Doubtless, this fact, owing to the bitter Russian hostility toward anything and everything German, has had something to do with the raising of the free port at Vladivostock, the bulk of the trade of which has hitherto been almost entirely in the hands of two large German firms. But the primary object is a political one—namely, to keep out all strangers, and to convert the port into a mere naval-station. It was believed that this would have been delayed until, at least, the completion of the first section of the railway to the Amur. We hear, on authority, that a branch of that line will shortly be commenced to Passiette. Ever since the naval and military authorities of the port were startled nearly out of their wits, a few years back, by the unholy and unexpected sight of the British Admiral and seven or eight of his fleet lying comfortably one fine morning in the harbor, which they had safely entered in the night, the port-authorities have been anxious to close it to ordinary navigation and to raise every difficulty they could to its commercial expansion.—*The Celestial Empire, Shanghai.*

The Amandebili (Matabele) Question.—In *The Asiatic Quarterly Review*, London, January, Bertram Mitford, F.R.G.S., publishes a very caustic criticism of the English treatment of King Lobengula and his people. Especial stress is laid on the fact that although Lobengula's ambassadors were shot while attempting to escape, there were two white traders at Bulawayo, (Lobengula's capital), who turned up unharmed when the English took the place. The proselytizing zeal of English clergymen, "whooping for Matabele blood" in order to further "the spread of the Gospel" among the Mashonas is credited with having played an efficient part in the tragic programme. The writer advocates the reconstruction of the Matabele under one responsible head and insists that a crowd of missionaries should not be forced on it.

The English Language in Australia.—*The Sydney Mail*, Sydney, Australia, says: Unless something is done to check the evil, Australian pronunciation will be as distinctive within a few years as that in the United States, and as offensive to the ear of the fastidious. The faults complained of are a drawl, a twang, a tendency to convert single vowels into diphthongs, and an opposite tendency to squeeze up some of the broad sounds into half their legitimate volume. All, or nearly all, these aberrations from the right path are due to the influence of uninstructed immigrants, and there is much danger of developing a speech which will be the embodiment of all English provincialisms. This should not be. There are Londoners who do not talk Cockney, just as there are countrymen who speak pure English. The deterioration of Australian English is mainly due to laziness on the part of the young.

An Editor as Prince.—The authority for the following is *Der Bund*, Berne: In the Atlantic Ocean, at the same distance from the equator as Rio de Janeiro, but a few hundred miles from the Brazilian coast, are two islands. One is a bare rock, the other is covered with vegetation and has a spring of pure, cool water, near which are to be seen the evidences of a former Portuguese settlement. The name of this island is Trinidad. A traveling journalist landed on its shores some time ago, and was so much pleased with it that he made up his mind to settle on it. He first went to New York, where he married a wealthy American lady. Thereupon, he apprised the world that he had taken possession of the Island of Trinidad, declared it an independent principality, and himself as Prince. He sent duly witnessed papers to the different Governments of other countries, asking them to acknowledge him as Prince of Trinidad. One of these was addressed to the Swiss Government, and as the Bundesrath seemed rather slow in answering, a second paper followed, in which the "Prince" expressed his astonishment at the delay, saying that other Powers had already acknowledged him. The story is authentic. The name of this enterprising journalist is Harden Hickey, formerly Associate Editor of the *Triboulet*, Paris.

NOTES.

THE trial of the Omladina conspirators at Prague has been brought to a conclusion. Of the seventy-seven men accused, four were acquitted and the remainder sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from fifteen days to eight years, and amounting in the aggregate to ninety-six years and three months.

THE Austrian Government has submitted to the delegates of the political groups comprising the Lower House of the Reichsrath a project for electoral reform. The plan is to add to the four groups, which now elect 353 Deputies, a fifth group composed of citizens who pay five florins annually in direct taxation, or workingmen who are members of insurance-societies. In the present four groups there are comprised about 1,700,000 voters. The proposed reform in the electoral system will greatly extend the suffrage.

FOR nearly a year there has been threatening of war between Chili and Argentina on account of the Boundary Question. This question has now been satisfactorily settled. The boundary between the two countries has been determined definitively with the *divortium aquarum*, Argentina cancels all claims to territory which is drained by the Pacific Ocean.

A DETACHMENT of 200 British troops under command of Captain Maxwell has suffered defeat at the hands of the Abor tribesmen, in Assam, India. Forty men of the British detachment were slain. Reinforcements have been sent, but it is feared that Captain Maxwell will be overwhelmed.

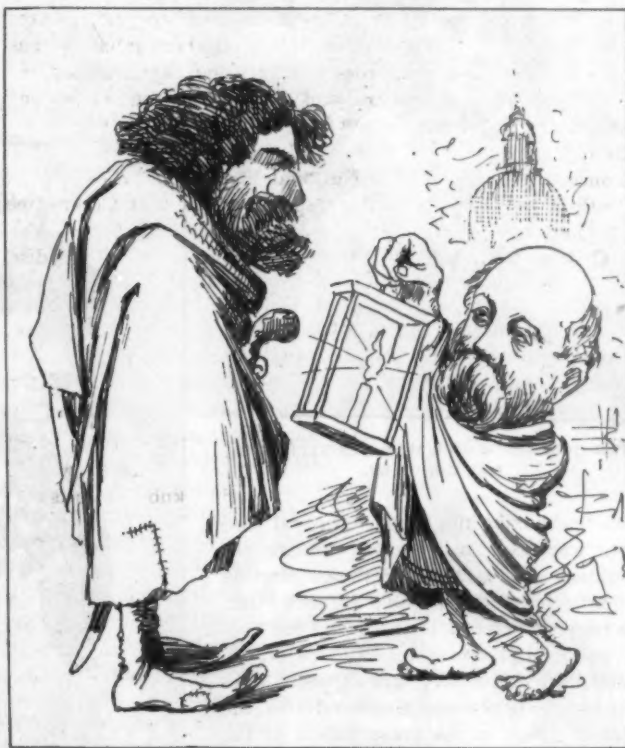
A SERIOUS encounter between Portuguese troops and British sailors has occurred near Tete, on the Zambesi. British parties constructing a telegraph-line between the British sphere and Tete, the capital of a Portuguese Government, have recently been greatly obstructed by Portuguese, and finally, Commander Carr, of the British gunboat *Mosquito*, was sent up the river to protect the workmen. The *Mosquito* landed a party of sailors, and they were promptly fired upon by the Portuguese. The sailors returned the fire, but with what result the reports do not state.

The latest reports are that Governor-General Lopez de Mendonça has sent from Quilimane, the capital of the Portuguese district in Mozambique, two Portuguese gunboats and a strong force of troops. It is understood that the British commander in charge of the telegraph-construction party has also asked that reinforcements be sent to him immediately.

THE Silver Commission now sitting in Berlin has discovered the fact that the production of silver in Germany has decreased to almost nothing. The yield in Germany is somewhat less than a thousand kilogrammes (about 2,000 lbs.) a year, while the weight of the metal imported for industrial purposes amounts to over two hundred thousand kilogrammes annually, most of which comes from American mines.

THE *Kölnische Zeitung*, Köln, has information from St. Petersburg that Nelikoff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, will be recalled to St. Petersburg to succeed De Giers as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A MONSTER demonstration has taken place in Buda-Pesth in favor of the Civil Marriage Bill. Three hundred thousand persons paraded before the houses of the Ministers, and cheering crowds surrounded the houses of Premier Wekerle, Count Czaky, Ministers of Public Worship, Dr. von Szilagy, Minister of Justice, and Maurice Jokai, the author.

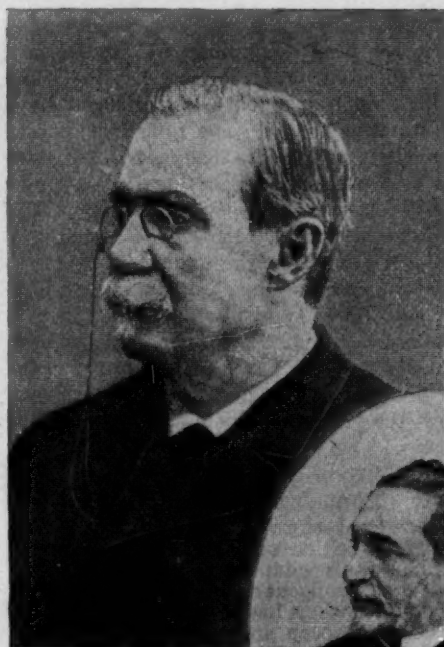


The Diogenes-Crispi looking for a man with nerve enough to be a tax-collector in Sicily.—*Der Floh*, Vienna.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT AND POLITICAL PARTIES OF SPAIN.

PARTY spirit ran high in Spain at the death of King Alfonso XII., and the Queen was a foreigner of the hated house of Austria, and as such could count on very little sympathy from the people. Still, as Alfonso's Queen, she had been popular, especially among the aristocracy, who appreciated the easy grace with which she upheld the dignity and rigid ceremony of the Spanish Court. But, when Alfonso's unexpected death removed the chief obstacle from the path of the Republicans, the whole chivalrous sentiment of the nation was aroused in behalf of the bereaved Queen. Nevertheless, there were real and grave difficulties to her appointment as Queen Regent during the minority of her young son. Maria Cristina had never taken part in politics, and to add to her difficulties the late King's trusted adviser, Canovas del Castillo, with his Conservatives, withdrew from the Government, thus driving her to trust for support to the Liberals. The Queen, animated by a supreme sense of duty, had no thought of shirking the responsibilities which fate seemed to have thrust on her. Yet few positions could be so absolutely isolated as that she foresaw for herself. The people mistrusted her as a foreigner, and this mistrust called for an almost complete suspension of intercourse with her own family. The gravity of her responsibilities too made themselves felt in her own demeanor. In spite of the honest and able support of the Liberal Cabinet the Queen felt herself no longer able to maintain the bright and joyous Court as



DON CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO.



DON MATEO PROXEDES SAGASTA.

culties of her position, she has succeeded in winning the admiration and confidence of all who enjoy the honor of coming into immediate contact with

her. She has risen to her position. Monarchical by tradition and sentiment, but free from any tendency to absolutism, she recognized the gathering forces of Republicanism in Spain and realized that to grapple with them effectively it would be necessary to master all the details of Spanish politics and familiarize herself with the aspirations of all parties. Deserted by the Conservatives, she marked out her own path, rallied the Liberals to her side, and conferred on her people all the liberties they demanded. In co-operation with the Liberal leader, Don Mateo Proxedes Sagasta, and his Ministers, she has striven to confer on Spain a government as liberal as is enjoyed by the foremost modern nations. Whether the Spaniards are ripe for these concessions, whether they will use them wisely or abuse them, are questions which time alone can answer.

A devout Catholic, the Queen follows the traditions of her own house in determined opposition to Jesuitism and Ultramontanism in its strongest types. Indeed, as far as she is concerned, the clerical party can claim no influence in Court, in politics or in government.

The Queen is very warm-hearted and sympathetic, and ever ready to relieve suffering. Left to the promptings of her own heart she could hardly fail to win popularity; but, as in the recent fatal occurrence in Santander, the Government restrained the Queen from showing her personal interest.

In consideration of the unfortunate financial condition of the country, the Queen repeatedly offered to surrender a portion of her civil list to the State's coffers. The Conservatives opposed the measure decidedly, but the present Liberal Government has accepted the noble, patriotic offer.

The young King, Alfonso XIII., thanks to the devoted care of his mother, enjoys normal health, but he is not very strong, and on this



THE QUEEN-DOWAGER MARIA CRISTINA AND HER CHILDREN.

it existed during the life of her royal consort, when she was herself among the brightest and happiest of the gay throng which included the amiable Infanta Pilar, the roguish Infanta Eulalia, and the lively, poetic and romantically disposed Infanta Paz. The widowed Queen lives only for the performance of her duties, the chief of which is the preservation of the throne for her family. All personal sentiments, desires, and feelings must be sub-



INFANTA EULALIA.

account, the Queen is anxious to direct his education herself as long as possible, although this is hardly in accordance with the rigid rules of Spanish Court etiquette. The boy is now eight years old, and must needs pass through the prescribed course, but the Queen has obtained the concession that he shall remain in close contact with her.

The Queen's two daughters, the Princess of Asturias, Maria de las Mercedes, and the Infanta Maria Teresa, are real children, simply brought up and of the most attractive disposition. The whole three children resemble the mother more than the father.

If Martinez Campos was the author of the Pronunciamento by which Don Alfonso XII. was placed on the Spanish throne, it was no less the author of the liberal-revolutionary political programme of Manzanara, Don Canovas del Castillo, who under the dominion of the Republic rallied the monarchical elements for the establishment of a foundation on which Don Alfonso's throne could be erected.—*Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte, Berlin, February.*

A NEW CYCLE.

IN the *Nordstjernen*, Copenhagen, is the following description of a new cycle lately constructed by the French painter Valère, which promises to revolutionize cycles and cycling. About two months ago Valère met accidentally the famous cyclist Farman in the Bois de Boulogne, and gave him chase, beating him by three wheel-lengths in 300 meters. The fundamental idea of Valère's machine is the employment of the arms and hands to assist the legs. There is really nothing new in this. In Germany, over two hundred patents have been taken out for similar machines. Valère, however, has managed to throw the whole force of the cyclist's arms upon the wheel in perfect harmony with the force of the legs.



VALÈRE ON HIS NEW CYCLE.

right arm forward when he planted the right foot forward. Valère made use of the principle in his machine. When the cyclist's right foot presses the treadle, his right arm forces a lever forward which throws the force of that arm upon the movement of the wheel, thus giving it an increased propulsion. Fig. 2 shows the machine. It looks like an ordinary cycle, excepting that the wheels are farther apart than usual. Between them are adjusted two hollow levers, A, B, C, and A', B', C'; they turn on the axis B, B'. These levers act upon the cog-wheel by means of crank-levers C, P, and C', P'. The treadles, M and M', are not placed as usual in the middle of the cog-wheel, but at points governed by the levers.



FIG. 2.

The weakness of the machine is its steering-appliance, because the arms are engaged in propelling. It, therefore, takes more practice to run this cycle than any other.

An ordinary cycle makes $5\frac{1}{4}$ meters per second. Valère's makes 8 without any special exertion. He is, however, at work now to make one that can make 10 meters.

"WHEELS" OF THE PAST.

WHILE the accompanying pictures partake somewhat of the character of caricature, they sufficiently illustrate that the bicycle is by no means a creation of recent date. It was in existence many years before the first steam-locomotive groaned and



A LADY CYCLIST IN 1819.

labored over the uneven rails of the Stockton and Darlington Railroad. It had passed through the heyday of its infancy,



TRICYCLE OF 1819—MAN, WOMAN, AND FOOT-MAN.

and declined, when George Stephenson made his famous retort that "it would be awkward for the *coo*," in answering the facetious inquiry of a member of Parliament,

as to what would happen to his engine in case a cow should get on the track. In the third decade of this century the gayly bedecked beaux of London sometimes masqueraded in the parks with the uncouth contrivances shown above. And ladies, evidently, were not averse to a little of the sport. But the *renaissance* of the modern bicycle dates from the Paris Exposition of 1867. There, its possibilities were recognized, and since then it has become a source of pleasure and healthful exercise to hundreds of thousands.

THE BRAHMIN PUNDIT IN AMERICA.

THE *Calcutta Englishman* publishes an interview with a Hindu Pundit on his return from the Chicago Fair; and in the account of the conversation, the picturesque inaccuracies of diction indulged in by the gifted Brahmin are retained.

"My name," he said, "is Pundit Gobind Purshad Shukul, and I am bookkeeper from Delhi, and also salesman. What I know I will tell. I went to Chicago in employ of Tellery and Company. As I was a Brahmin, I was not right in going sea-voyage, but I was fond of seeing the world, and went. I left Calcutta and went to London by Suez. There we stopped seven or eight days and saw London—very nice country and very clean. Then we went to Southampton, and thus to New York. New York also very fine city—very big, handsome, nice. In some things London better; in some things New York better; from New York we take train and go to Chicago."

"And what did you think of the World's Fair, Pundit?"

The Pundit "opined" that the Fair was "very big fair," and that the buildings were "better than anything in India"—a statement no antiquarian would probably indorse. The Pundit's appreciation was evidently unfeigned, as thus: "The ladies and gentlemen are very nice in that place—the ladies mostly; also everywhere was kept very nicely, and it was difficult for a man to inspect all the things even in six months. One man could not see in three months all that place."

"Ah, yes, what about the ladies?"
—"The ladies very good, and they very willing to marry with us. But we say that not good; if so all our pay go for make one dress. How pay for making the food and everything, sir? One tea-man—a Muhammadan, quite no-caste fellow—did get marry one lady, although we say, 'Why you marry one cook? that not good!' And Mr. Tellery and



A BRAHMIN PUNDIT

M. Blechynden try make her not marry but she not mind. She was young Swedish lady with M.A. degree, twenty-seven—very good. He one very small man—only a cook. But he say his brother Indian prince with seventy carriages and people believe. American people believe anything."

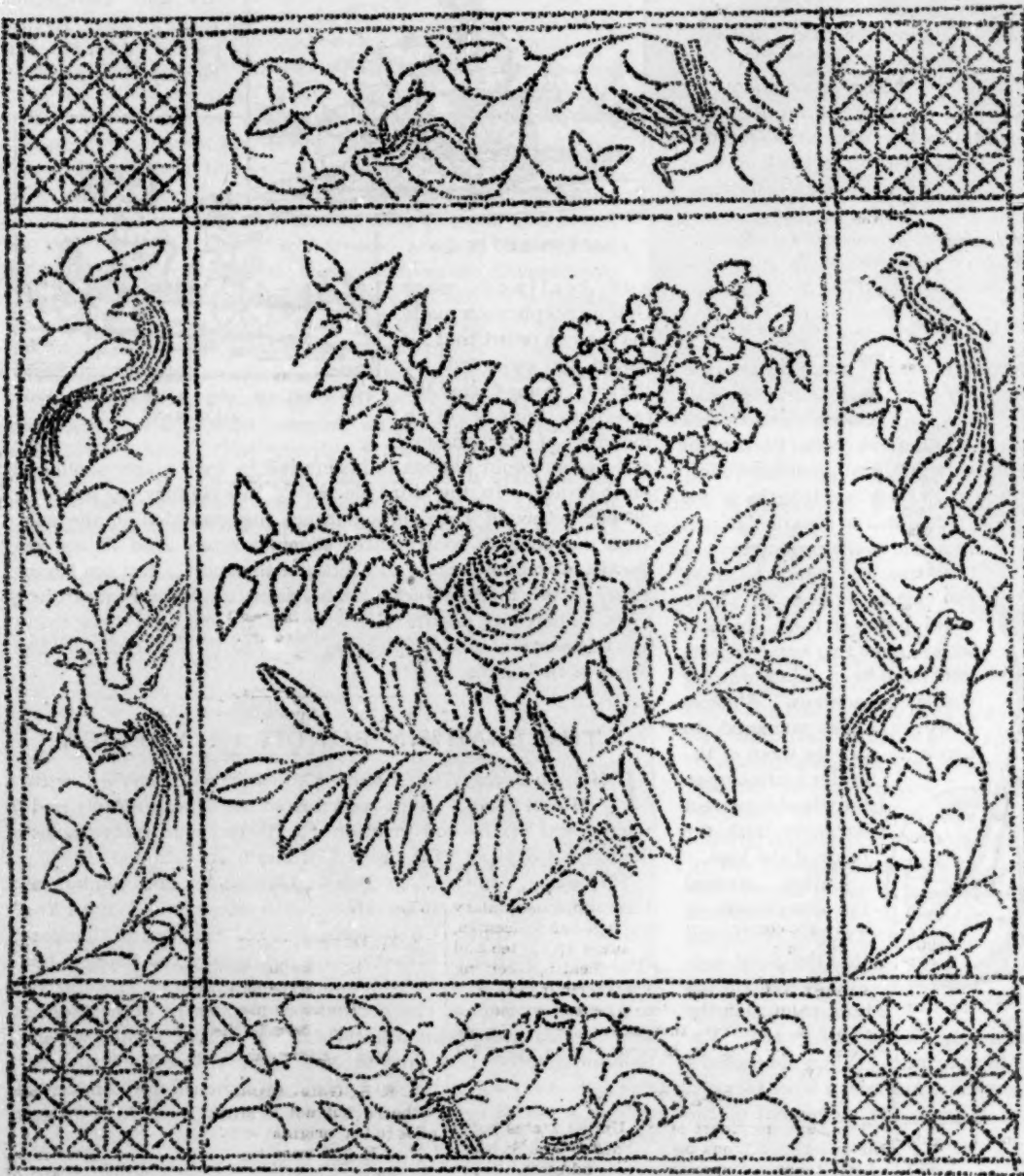
"You are only giving what I may call an exceptional case. That does not apply to all the ladies you know?"—"Oh, no; but

THE ROSE OF SHARON.

THE "Rose of Sharon," of which we give an exact reproduction, was drawn in Hebrew letters by Samuel Binion, Ph. D., M. D., author of "Mizraim, or Ancient Egypt." He drew it with a crow-quill, at one sitting, and entirely from memory. This drawing is composed of several chapters of the Old Testament,

fourteen of the Shorter Psalms, and two Books. THE LITERARY DIGEST offers a valuable prize to the first of our subscribers who will designate the chapters or passages in "The Rose of Sharon." This is the first time that this very interesting exhibition of scholarship and artistic genius has been published.

Indian Magic.—Mr. Richard Hodgson, in *The Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research*, January, has been investigating the alleged marvelous powers of the magicians of India, and he declares that he could not find any evidence for anything beyond ordinary trickery. The performances of all the "jugglers" were simply conjuring tricks, and he makes the assertion that there is no evidence that the "marvels" of the Indian fakirs are different in kind to the illusions and deceptions of magic as we know it. Mr. Kellar believes that certain Indian "marvels" are not explicable by trickery, but his opinion is worth little or nothing, because an "occult phenomenon," which we may be unable to understand, may be only a kind of trick unlike any of those with which we are familiar. For example, Mr. Kellar, in 1882, was deceived by Eglington's slate-writing trick. And supposing that he fails to discover the trick, what is the value of his opinion that no trick was possible? I have



THE ROSE OF SHARON.

all the ladies very interested. I have give my autograph about thirty thousand times. Some people come and say, 'I give you one dollar—or perhaps twenty cents, will you please write your name.' I write on handkerchiefs, books, everything. Then by-and-by plenty people comes and I begin to sell sheets from Koran and say 'That my autograph.' Then many lady come and say 'Will you please write your name, address, and if I go to India and call see you.' So I write. Then one lady give me five dollars and a ring cost three hundred dollars, and I have to give back the ring because I tell Mr. Tellery."

"Now, what was there in America that you did not like?"—"The ladies are all complaining of their husbands every time to the court and get divorce—that I dislike. I think it very shameful thing. Of all I see London is the best in cleanness, and everything London is better than the whole world, but American people better. One American who is very rich man will take your hand, give food, and treat you very kindly; but the London fellow who is rich will not speak with the mouth."

asked many persons to explain one of Mr. Davey's tricks,—writing between slates screwed or tied together—and only one person, Prof. S. P. Langley, could give the explanation. Among those who failed was Mr. Kellar. He may assume, as he seems to in reference to Indian magic, that the performance was not a trick, because he was unable to discover it.

Farm Products by Mail.—David Lubin, of Sacramento, Cal., has put forth a project for revolutionizing the distribution of wealth by transporting farm-products, like mail-matter, at a uniform rate for all distances. On the assumption that this would benefit the farmer, the conclusion is easily reached that the margin of profit in the primary industry is the source for the support of subsidiary industries. Mr. Lubin has circulated two pamphlets, the first containing the proposed measure along with press comments from every section in the Union, the second showing how the rate of wages in manufacturing centers, and the demand for skilled labor are influenced by the cost of transportation on farm products. The pamphlets may be had, free of charge, by addressing David Lubin, Sacramento, Cal.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

BY ERASTUS WIMAN.

Reductions still continue to be the order of the day, and in this direction the new readjustment of economic conditions takes its way. But, while reductions seemed possible in output of manufactures, in lessened tonnage by sea and land, in lessened earning-power and decreased circulation of money, the thinking world was hardly prepared for the announcement that the decrease in consumption of food had reached the enormous proportion of thirty-seven per cent. The consumption of bread alone, as shown in the decline of the demand for wheat, equals in Europe and America nineteen per cent., and is one of the most remarkable events in economic history.

The great cause of the low price of grain is at last found, and as on the price of grain the farmer depends for profit, for purchasing and debt-paying power, this striking reduction in the consumption of his product accounts for the distress and depression that everywhere prevail. The coal strike in England, involving some 600,000 families, was doubtless the first great cause of the decline in bread-consumption, followed by a universal economy in which the waste of food usual in good times was largely eliminated. This reduced demand, with increased output of grain from Argentina, India, and Russia, has proved a serious set-back to the value of our exports, and made matters very hard for all sorts and conditions of interests dependent on the earning-power of the people.

But the week past shows some good signs. True, the Spring trade in dry-goods has been most disappointing, but the revival of iron industries, the increased use of money, the better prices for stocks, and the active market for wool, are all good signs. The railroad situation, while still showing a greatly decreased tonnage, does not get any worse, and the hope is indulged in that no further failures in this line will occur. In mercantile circles the failures continue remarkably few, and in their character insignificant, when the long period of depression and decline is considered.

On the possibility that the President will sign the Silver Seigniorage Bill depends the immediate future. The pressure upon him to do so is tremendous. The new Tariff, to which he is pledged, depends for its passage on the votes of the silver advocates, while the argument that the inflation which this additional currency would give, will tide over the existing crises in the West and the South, till new crops are harvested, is a powerful incentive.

Imports continue to decline, while exports show a marked increase, and if confidence abroad continue, the Spring months will reveal a good balance in our favor.

On the whole the outlook is more hopeful than for some weeks.

Electrolibration.

The question is often asked "What is the meaning of the term 'Electrolibration'?" Briefly stated it is the restoration of the normal electrical condition of the body and relates to the prevention and cure of disease without the use of medicines, by means of the Electropoise.

The Electropoise is an instrument which is electrical in its action and by restoring the proper *force*, so to speak, of the electric and nerve forces in the body secures that health and freedom from disease which otherwise cannot exist. The instrument consists of a cylinder of suitable construction, called a polarizer, connected by a peculiar conducting cord to a metallic plate, provided with an elastic garter. When in use this plate is fastened to the ankle of the patient by means of this garter, while the polarizer is placed on ice—in ice-water, in cold air—anywhere that its temperature may be colder than that of the patient. Applied to the body, the Electropoise fixes its electrical condition so that it becomes a point of attraction for the oxygen of the atmosphere, which is readily absorbed.

Eight years' experience in the use of the Electropoise, embracing the treatment of thousands of cases of all kinds of disease, proves conclusively that any person of ordinary intelligence can, using the Electropoise according to the plain and explicit directions accompanying each instrument, cure all the acute attacks affecting the nervous and muscular system, such as neuralgia, rheumatism, indigestion, nervous prostration, etc., and nine-tenths of the chronic cases that defy the most skillful physicians. It is a home treatment.

The Electrolibration Company have just opened an office in New York at 345 Fourth Avenue, and any information will be gladly furnished upon application at that address.

LEGAL.

Grade-Crossings of Railroads.

The New York and New England Railroad Company was ordered by the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut to remove its grade-crossing in the town of Bristol, under a Connecticut statute enacted in 1889. The Company appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States and asked the reversal of the order on the ground that it was contrary to both the Constitution of the State and that of the United States, inasmuch as the Company had not the means to remove the grade-crossing without using the money required to pay the holders of its bonds and preferred stock, and therefore the statute was void as impairing the obligation of contracts. The Supreme Court of the United States decided in February last that the statute was not void on the grounds suggested; that grade-crossings are a menace to public safety, and State legislation to compel their removal is constitutional.

Conflict of Laws.

The statutes of New York against perpetuities, indefinite trusts, and the like, are local in their scope and effect, and do not forbid a bequest to charity in New York by a testator domiciled on a foreign country, where such bequest is valid by the law of the foreign country, but is not in conformity to the local statutes. *Dammert v. Osborne* (N. Y.), 35 N. E. Rep., 407.

Usury—Law of Place.

A promissory note payable in the City of New York, with interest from its date at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, is open to attack for usury, by proof that the law of New York limits the rate of interest to six per cent. per annum and declares void all contracts in which any higher rate is stipulated or reserved. *Odum v. New England Mortgage Security Co. (Ga.)*, 8 S. E. Rep., 131.

Master and Servant.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has decided in *Dixon v. Waldron* (34 N. E. Rep. 506), that the manager of a theatre is responsible for an assault and battery committed on a patron of the theatre by a special policeman, appointed for the theatre at the special request of the manager, by the Board of Police Commissioners of the city. The court proceeds upon the view that, although constabulary powers are conferred upon the special policeman, yet he is, in point of fact, the mere appointee and servant of the manager of the theatre, receiving his wages from him and acting under instructions given by him. If the decision be generally accepted as law, it will make the theatrical "bouncer" more careful of the manner in which he exercises his authority.

Passage of Laws.

The Supreme Court of the United States holds that where a bill has been signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and by the President of the Senate, in open session, this is an official attestation by the two Houses of the passage of such a bill into a law, and that when a bill thus attested receives the approval of the President, and is deposited in the Department of State according to law, its authentication as an Act of Congress is complete and not subject to be disputed in the judicial courts; hence, it is not competent to show from the journals of either House of Congress that the Act did not pass in the precise form in which it is signed by the presiding officers of the two Houses and approved by the President. *Field v. Clark*, 143 U. S., 649.

A Contingent Fee.

An Irishman went to a lawyer with a case, but the attorney wanted a retainer. The Irishman was poor, and finally the lawyer said he would take the case on a contingent fee. It was so settled, but the contingent fee part of the agreement bothered the client. He confided his ignorance to a friend and asked for an explanation. "An' it's the meanin' of a contingent fee you're after knowin'? Sure I'll tell ye. A contingent fee means that if ye lose the case the lawyer gets nothin'; if ye win, ye gets nothin'."—*Virginia Law Journal*.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

E. K. N., LYNCHBURG, VA.—Where in Colley Cibber's "Richard III." do these lines occur?

"Hark! the shrill trumpet sounds, to horse, away,
My soul's in arms and eager for the fray."

You will find these lines in the last scene of Act V. in Cibber's "Richard III." They are in the last four lines, of a speech by *Richard*, and which run thus:

"Hence, babbling Dreams, you threaten me in vain;
Conscience, avaunt, Richard's himself again.

Hark! the shrill trumpet sounds, to horse, away,
My soul's in arms, and eager for the fray."

S. M., COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.—(1) Who were the blind goddesses? (2) On what day did Tennyson die, and who is the poet laureate now?

(1) We are not acquainted with the ladies about whom you inquire. Milton in "Lycidas" speaks of "the blind Fury with the abhorred shears," but the commentators agree that he does not mean physical blindness. (2) Tennyson died on October 6, 1892. No poet-laureate has been appointed since his death.

J. F. F.—Who is the author of a poem, the first verse of which is as follows:

"Once in Persia reigned a king,
Who upon his signet ring,
Graved a maxim true and wise,
Which upheld before his eyes
Gave him counsel at a glance,
Fit for every change or chance,
Solemn words, and these are they:
'Even this shall pass away.'"

Also where can I find the whole poem? I read it some ten years ago, and have never forgotten two verses, but the rest I have lost.

We cannot place this poem. Perhaps some of our readers can answer the questions.

W. J. B. P., MONTREAL, CAN.—What is meant by piping time of peace in Shakespeare's "Richard III."?

Accompanied by the music of the peaceful pipe rather than that of the martial trumpet or fife.

R. O., PORTLAND, ORE.—Does Eulalia, the name of the Spanish Princess who was in the United States last Summer, occur in literature?

In Browning's "A Soul's Tragedy," Eulalia is the name of the shrewd woman who was betrothed to Luitolfo.

S. M., DETROIT, MICH.—Who wrote these lines?

"But whether on the scaffold high,
Or in the battle's van,
The fittest place where man can die
Is where he dies for man."

Michael J. Barry, an Irishman, about 1815.

V. B. S., GALVESTON, TEXAS.—Was the phrase, "Cheers but not inebriates," which Cowper applies to tea, original with him?

No. It had been previously applied by Bishop Berkeley to tar-water. In the 17th paragraph of his work, "Siris," he says that tar-water "is of a nature so mild and benign and proportioned to the human constitution, as to warm without heating, to cheer but not inebriate, and to produce a calm and steady joy, like the effect of good news."

P. A. B., ALBANY, N. Y.—Where in Shakespeare occurs "The very pink of perfection"?

The phrase is not in Shakespeare, but in Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," Act I.

A Delightful Spring or Summer Trip is to

Old Point Comfort and Norfolk. Thence via the Norfolk and Western Railroad to Petersburg, Richmond, Lynchburg, Bedford, Roanoke, Wytheville, Bristol, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain. Return by same route up to Bristol, thence come up the Shenandoah Valley via Natural Bridge, the Grottoes of the Shenandoah, Luray Caverns, Harper's Ferry, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Stop-over at pleasure can be made at any of these points. Modern and well-kept hotels at all of them. The trip to Lookout and a sojourn of a few days on its summit will well repay the tourist. Round trip tickets for this trip on application to L. J. ELLIS, Eastern Pass. Agent, Norfolk and Western R.R., 317A Broadway, New York.

CHESS.

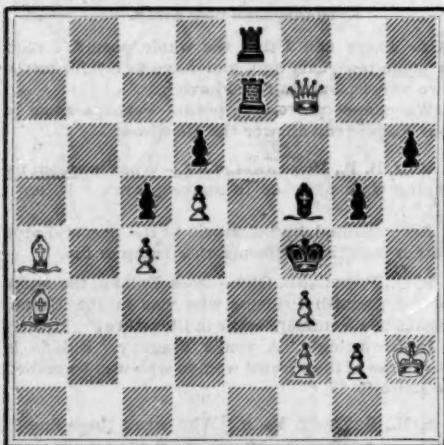
The great match for the championship of the world and two thousand dollars a side, between William Steinitz, who has been champion of the world for twenty-six years, and Emanuel Lasker, of Berlin, will begin on Thursday, March 15. Eight games will be played in New York City, unless one of the players wins four games; then they will go to Philadelphia, and remain there until one of the contestants has scored three games. The remaining games will be played in Montreal. The player who first scores ten wins, draws not counting, will be declared winner of the match.

The following is the eighth game in the American championship match between Hodges and Shwalter:

White.—HODGES.		Black.—SHOWALTER.	
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	17 RxB	B-Kt 2
2 P-K 3	P-K 3	18 Q-Q B 2	P-K Kt 4
3 B-Q 3	Kt-K B 3	19 Q-Kt-K 2	Q-R 5
4 P-K B 4	Kt-K 5	20 R-Q Kt 4	Kt-Kt 5
5 BxKt	PxB	21 P-R 3	KtxP
6 Kt-K 2	P-Q Kt 3	22 RxB	PxP
7 Castles	P-K B 4	23 R-R 3	PxKt
8 P-B 4	B-K 2	24 RxB ch	K-R
9 Q-Kt-B 3	Castles	25 P-Q 5	PxP
10 P-Q Kt 3	Kt-Q 2	26 PxB	R-B 2
11 B-Kt 2	Kt-B 3	27 P-Q 6	Q-B 3
12 Kt-Kt 3	P-Q R 3	28 P-Q 7	P-B 3
13 Q-K 2	Q-K	29 Kt-B 4	R-Q
14 K-R-Q	Q-Kt 3	30 Q-Kt 3	P-Kt 4
15 P-Q R 4	Q-Kt 5	31 Kt-R 5	Q-K 2
16 B-R 3	BxB	32 Q-B 3 ch	Resigns.

No. 3.

THE LITERARY DIGEST PROBLEM.



White mates in 3 moves.

To the subscriber sending the first correct solution of THE LITERARY DIGEST Problem we will give "The Modern Chess Instructor" (Steinitz). A correct solution demands not only the key-move but all the variations.

The Scottish Chess Association has been in existence ten years. During that time it has held ten annual "Congresses"—four in Glasgow, four in Edinburgh, and two in Dundee—also two Correspondence Tournaments and one Problem Tournament, and has distributed in prizes £196 17s.

Probably one of the finest and most expensive set of chessmen ever made was the set presented to Paul Morphy in 1859. The pieces are of solid gold and silver. They are mounted on red cornelian. The gold King is a statuette four inches high, weighing three ounces. The silver King is represented as a barbarian chief, wearing a bull's hide and a winged helmet. The other pieces are equally beautiful and suggestive. The board is of rose-wood, inlaid with silver. The squares are of mother-of-pearl and ebony. An inscription on one side reads: "To Paul Morphy. A Recognition of his Genius and a Testimony of Regard from his Friends and Admirers in New York and Brooklyn, 1859." This set and board cost \$2,500, and is now owned by a New York merchant.

President Lincoln

used to say that you could fool some people all the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all the people all of the time. This explains why people come back to the Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk.

Current Events.

Tuesday, March 6.

In the Senate, the motion of Senator Stewart to take up the Bland Seigniorage Bill is discussed; Senators make personal explanations regarding their alleged obstruction of the Tariff Bill in committee; Senator Hill introduces a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to change the Wilson Bill so as to obtain a sufficient revenue without an income-tax. . . . In the House the Pension Appropriation Bill is discussed, and General Sickles attacks the Administration's pension policy.

Lord Rosebery formally takes office.

Wednesday, March 7.

In the Senate, the Bland Bill is pushed to the point of final passage by the Democrats and Silver Republicans, and a vote is avoided by a motion to adjourn. . . . In the House, the Pension Appropriation Bill is passed without a division. . . . Representative Blanchard is appointed by the Governor of Louisiana to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator White.

Thursday, March 8.

In the Senate, Mr. Sherman delivers a speech against the Seigniorage Bill; the Tariff Bill, as revised by the Democrats of the Senate Finance Committee, is presented to the full Committee. Eight persons are seriously wounded by the explosion of a bomb in front of the Chamber of Deputies in Rome; several arrests are made. . . . The Rosebery Cabinet, at its first council, approves the draft of the Queen's speech. . . . The Reichstag committee adopt the Russian-German commercial treaty as a whole. . . . The Spanish Cabinet resign.

Friday, March 9.

In the Senate, an agreement is reached to vote on the Bland Seigniorage Bill on Thursday, March 15. . . . In the House, the District of Columbia Appropriation Bill is considered. . . . The New York State Senate Investigation Committee begins its work, and testimony is given showing police interference in elections.

Saturday, March 10.

The Senate not in session. . . . In the House, the District of Columbia Appropriation Bill is passed, and the Sunday Civil Appropriation Bill is taken up.

Peixoto's whole fleet arrives off Rio. . . . General Manigat's steam yacht, *Natalie*, is seized by the Haytiens, and the whole crew is shot by order of President Hyppolite. . . . The Russian Commercial Treaty passes its second reading in the Reichstag by a vote of 200 to 146. . . . The Queen formally approved her speech.

Sunday, March 11.

Trunk line managers meet at Cincinnati and effect a pooling arrangement to avoid rate-cutting.

The leader of the German National Liberal Party, Herr von Bennigsen, is to retire to private life. . . . The disestablishment of the Church of Wales is said to be among the measures recommended in the Queen's speech.

Monday, March 12.

Associate Justice White takes his seat on the bench of the United States Supreme Court. . . . A man carrying several dynamite bombs and cartridges is arrested in New York.

Admiral da Gama offers to surrender on condition that amnesty be guaranteed the Brazilian insurgents, and it is believed that President Peixoto has acceded to these terms. . . . Lord Rosebery outlines his policy at a meeting of Liberal leaders; the Queen's speech is read before the Lords and Commons; Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour eulogize Mr. Gladstone at the session of their respective Houses. . . . The French Chamber of Deputies reports urgency on the Bill forbidding the publication of reports of Anarchist trials. . . . Premier Sagasta succeeds in forming a new Spanish Ministry.

WE LAUGH SOMETIMES.

The Wit and Humor contest is ended.

The Committee awards the First Prize, \$5.00, to No. 51; the Second Prize, \$3.00, to No. 35, and the Third Prize, \$1.00, to No. 68.

"It's pretty damp for a person with rheumatism to be prowling around, Uncle Josh."

"Mebbe, boss; but it's de doctor's advice."

"Do you mean to tell me that the doctor advised you to be out at night?"

"Not 'xactly dat way; but he said, I must have chicken-brof."—*Grip, Toronto.*

In the matter of painting the fault of the Dutch Was asking too little, and doing too much.

—*Punch, London.*

MARITAL BOOR (loudly): "I tell you he is a jolly long sight the biggest fool in the neighborhood!"

REFINED WIFE: "My dear, you forget yourself."—*Fun, London.*

It was in the Grand Stand, and they sat very close together. He had an eager and nipping air, while she appeared cool and indifferent.

"Is there no earthly chance of my ever winning your love?" the Colonel heard him say.

"Well, perhaps," she replied archly. "But the chances are a million to one on the field."

He reflected deeply for a moment. "That shot is pretty long, but I guess I'll take it."—*The Wave, San Francisco.*

A TORONTO woman, after burying her seventh husband, erected a monument to the whole lot. It consisted of a marble hand with the index finger pointing to the sky, and on the base instead of names, ages, etc., were the words, "seven up."—*Tourney, Fort Collins, Col.*

FAKIR (to guest in restaurant): "Pocketcombs, sir, tooth-brushes, nail-brushes, sir?"

GUEST (testily): "I don't want any."

FAKIR: "Well, you look like it!"—*Dorfbarbier, Vienna.*

GUEST: "How proud that waiter is! How high he carries his head!"

CASHIER: "Yes, sir, he is bringing a piece of Limburger to somebody."—*Fliegende Blätter, Munich.*

It has been suggested that a centaur is a combination of a horse that has "eaten his head off," and a man who has been "walked off his legs."—*Judy, London.*

EXAMINING JUDGE: "Are you not the same Durand who stole 40,000 francs last year at Lyons?"

PRISONER: "I am sorry to say, no, sir."—*Journal Amusant, Paris.*

SHE: "What is a bigamist?"

HE (promptly): "The greatest fool upon earth."—*El Papagallo, Rome.*

Scientific Discussion.

During the session of the American Dental Association, held at Saratoga in 1891, at which were present many distinguished professors representing a number of the leading universities of the United States, among the number Harvard, Northwestern, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, Iowa and others, a discussion of electricity as a therapeutic agent was introduced by a very excellent paper read by Professor John S. Marshall. During this discussion Dr. W. H. Morgan, formerly president of the association, and well known and most highly esteemed by that distinguished body of scientific men, who had been accustomed to see him on his crutch and cane, after telling of the wonderful benefits derived by him from the use of the Electropoise, stepping across the hall without his crutch or cane, amid applause from his delighted friends, continuing said: "I am free from pain; I sleep like a baby; my digestion is first-rate, and I have no interrupted pulsation of the heart, from which I had suffered since 1867, when my friends all thought I was going to die soon. I am in my 73d year, and I believe I am going to renew my youth. I do not know of any valuation that could be put on it in dollars. I do not know whether I would begin in the thousands or tens of thousands, or where. It does some wonderful things under my eye, and not only for myself, but for two or three others who are very near to me."

Dr. Shepard intimated that such cures might result from faith or mind cure.

Dr. Taft replied: "Dr. Morgan is not that kind of a man. He is not a man who will believe anything and everything that everybody tells him. There must be an appeal to his judgment and reason before he will believe, and I do not think his assent has anything to do with the influence the apparatus had on him."

Dr. Morgan assured them: "A greater infidel on the subject of all that occult influence than my friend (Dr. Shepard) speaks of than I am does not exist this side of Jordan. I simply state the facts."

[Condensed from the report of the discussion as given on pages 263-4, 5th of May, 1892, number of *Items of Interest*, a scientific journal published in Philadelphia.]

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